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30 OCTOBER 1986

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ARGENTINA

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES NAM, CENTRAL AMERICA, FOREIGN DEBT

PM141114 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin by APS special envoy in Buenos Aires--date not given]

[Text] [APS] On the eve of [Algerian] President Chadli Bendjedid's official visit to Argentina, can you give us your assessment of Algerian-Argentine relations and prospects for extending them?

[Alfonsin] Our relations are excellent. The visit by President Bendjedid, who is already a great friend of mine, is intended to consolidate these ties in the bilateral and international spheres. We have many areas of agreement with Algeria, which can be seen in similar interests and similar approaches on fundamental aspects of the world situation. We have acted jointly and with solidarity on a series of questions and we have made great progress over the past three years in the sphere of bilateral cooperation in our mutual interests. But we are convinced that it is still possible to make further progress on the basis of our countries' potential for complementarity, and we must succeed in making progress in our economic relations as soon as the joint commission, which we decided to set up in 1984, starts work.

[APS] Can you tell us about the present situation on the Malvinas on the eve of the UN General Assembly debate on this question?

In addition, Argentina and the other Lima group countries are working to consolidate the Contadora process aimed at peacefully solving Central America's problems. Do you think this process can attain its objectives in the near future?

[Alfonsin] Argentina maintains its claims on the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich islands with the same conviction and the same determination. However, it has clearly expressed its conviction that the conflict over sovereignty must be settled by means of negotiations with the United Kingdom. Unfortunately the British Government has so far refused to negotiate and is still preventing Argentines from visiting the islands or even approaching them, by imposing an unjustified exclusion zone. In addition the islands have been converted into a military fortress which is a source of tension in the South Atlantic region. The UN General Assembly has already unequivocally stated the need to negotiate on the sovereignty conflict. The UN General

Assembly will surely insist on this resolution this year. We feel our rights are being supported thanks to the recognition and backing of the Latin American countries which regard this cause as their own. We can say the same of our Algerian friends who campaigned for and jointly proposed these UN resolutions.

Central America needs peace. The Central American peoples want nothing but peace. Both the Contadora group and the support group to which Argentina has the honor to belong truly represent our region's aspiration to peace. However, we know that it is not an easy process. There is a whole history of misunderstandings and failures, and there are also strong pressures to turn our regions into a stage for East-West confrontations. We do not know whether we will attain our objectives in the near future. But we are working each day as if we were about to succeed.

The Saharan People's Right to Self-determination

[APS] You attended the Harare nonaligned summit. Could you assess its results? Could you also tell us whether Harare confirmed what can be called the Latin American awakening to nonalignment, and whether this Latin American dimension to the movement is likely to be strengthened in the next few years?

In addition, Argentina recently broke off its diplomatic relations with the Pretoria regime. Would it be correct to interpret this decision as a demonstration of your government's intention to step up its commitment to the completion of the African continent's liberation? Does this commitment extend beyond Southern Africa to the Sahara where a decolonization conflict is taking place?

[Alfonsin] In fact, the Nonaligned Movement's action cannot be measured in stages. Nonalignment has a permanent role as long as it continues to be necessary to struggle for a new world economic order, for disarmament, for peoples' independence, for nonintervention, and for the purposes for which the movement was created. With regard to Latin America's presence in the Nonaligned Movement, the fact is that there has been growing participation by the countries in the region and this can only be explained by necessity. If the movement succeeds in consolidating its original principles, it is highly likely that Latin American participation will increase as time goes on.

Argentina is indeed committed to independence, development, and peace in Southern Africa. This is reflected not only in the attitude adopted in breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa and wholeheartedly supporting the Namibian people's right to independence, but also in the desire to cooperate with the Southern African countries for development and cooperation. (South African Development Coordination Conference).

The recent opening of an Argentine embassy in Harare emphasizes this decision.

As for the West Sahara, we support the UN position, in other words the Saharan people have a right to self-determination and independence. The Saharan people should negotiate, through their representatives, for a solution which enables them finally to sweep away the last remnants of the colonial past.

[APS] Could you tell us how your country views the tragic situation in which the Palestinian people have been living for almost 40 years and what contribution Argentina can make to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East?

[Alfonsin] Argentina is not part of that region. However, it cannot be indifferent to the fate of friendly peoples. In addition, there are tensions in the Middle East which can endanger world peace. We think that the Palestinian question presents a crucial problem. The Palestinians have a long history of suffering and there is a great need to find a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution. Negotiations must be started, including the Palestinian people's legitimate representatives. Similarly, we in Argentina think that Israel has the right to secure borders. Israel and the Palestinian representatives ought to recognize each other and negotiate. This presupposes mutual concessions. It is also necessary to recognize these peoples' profound desire for peace.

Strengthening Cooperation Among Developing Countries

[APS] Argentina, like Algeria, presents the problem of peace in terms of an indivisible relationship between disarmament and development. How do you analyze current East-West dialogue and do you see any possibility of starting North-South dialogue? What do you think South-South cooperation has achieved?

[Alfonsin] The question you ask relates to the very structure of contemporary international relations. It so happens that World Peace Day this year had as its slogan: "North-South, East-West, One Peace." Our hope is that East-West dialogue will be consolidated to end the tension we all fear and to ensure that the right to life can be exercised without the threat of the nuclear arms held by the East and the West. The South has no nuclear arms and is not an important party to the arms race. The South needs to be developed and for that we must create fairer conditions in international relations. This makes North-South dialogue a vital need. As a country whose only power is the force of its arguments, we can merely appeal to people and demonstrate the consistency of our international behavior. This is what we are doing and what we will continue to do.

The faults in the structure of relations with the North have led some of our countries to try imaginative types of South-South cooperation. I think that Argentine-Algerian relations are a valuable example of this. We cannot hope for spectacular results in all cases. It is not for nothing that the major commercial and financial channels are to be found in the North. But the experience we are acquiring is very encouraging and we will continue it with energy and determination.

The Foreign Debt--A Political Problem

[APS] What progress has been made through the action of the Latin American countries and of the developing countries in general to tackle all the foreign debt problems?

Do you have a message for the Algerian people?

[Alfonsin] The real progress which has been made consists of the gradual recognition of the political nature of the foreign debt problem--recognition that we have a political problem which must be tackled in a political way and not as an accounting problem, as was originally attempted. On this point, I think that the Latin American countries have adopted valuable initiatives, for instance the Cartagena consensus. Neither the Latin American governments nor the Latin American peoples are prepared to give up their right to full development. The efforts being made show our responsibility and maturity but do not mean that we accept pledges which involve alienation, famine, or dependence.

We particularly appreciate President Chadli Bendjedid's visit. We are working together to develop major cooperation projects between our two countries. We must use our sincere friendship to compensate for the problems which stem from our lack of experience in joint work. Algerian-Argentine cooperation will be seen as an example of future prospects for cooperation among southern countries. The effort is worthwhile and there is no reason why we should not be successful.

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CSO: 3619/5

ARGENTINA

UCR STRATEGY DESIGNED TO ENSURE ALFONSIN'S REELECTION

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 17 Sep 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Carlos Fernandez]

[Text] Not many days ago a few Radical leaders received a bulky envelope from the office of the president of the nation. It was marked by a distinguishing seal: "Secret. To be opened only by addressee." Inside was a document of about 40 pages that summarized the main guidelines of what has come to be called "the democratic convergence," although its real name is the "Pact of Democratic Guarantees."

The select group of men from the ruling party to whom the president revealed his personal project almost immediately became a task force that was entrusted with the mission of fleshing out the text's philosophy so that it could be made public.

The Radical Party VIP's were also supposed to sound out the rest of the political parties as to how they would feel about an operation conceived within the Casa Rosada to raise a series of issues on which they could highlight their common ground over and above philosophical differences and electoral battles.

Among those who received these missions from Raul Alfonsin were Antonio Troccoli, Edison Otero, Cesar Jaroslavsky, Enrique Nosiglia, Leopoldo Moreau, Juan Manuel Casella, Facundo Suarez Lastra, Marcelo Stubrin and Federico Storani.

The decentralization of the country, government reform, amendments to the National Constitution, federalism, modernization, guidelines for economic growth, social goals and some aspects of military policy are the issues that the president plans to bring up for discussion within the political community.

A member of the upper-level staff in the Casa Rosada revealed the goal of this effort: "To foster a strategic convergence on the basis of which the political parties can come to terms on certain goals that will remain unalterable no matter what group is in power and that will help not only to consolidate democracy but to modernize and intensify it as well."

This unquestionably ambitious task has its forerunners. One was the "Document of Democratic Common Ground," which Isabel Peron, among others, signed. Another was the appeal that Alfonsin himself issued in Parque Norte last December, when the current UCR [Radical Civic Union] authorities took office, to establish a movement around the tripod of participatory democracy, the ethic of solidarity and modernization.

None of these initiatives was as successful as the government had hoped. In fact, the president's speech in Parque Norte was not even discussed officially by the Radicals, as its major figures acknowledge, in an effort to incorporate it into the party's philosophy.

Why should things be any different this time? The Casa Rosada's optimism is said to stem from the proposal's content, not from its predecessors. The president is also giving indications this time, moreover, that he is "determined to implement the pact of democratic guarantees once and for all."

So much for intentions. The difficulties to be resolved lie ahead. The Radical VIP's sense an obstacle: not all of the parties will look kindly on committing themselves to economic goals that have emerged from the spirit of the Austral Plan.

The role of Peronism is not too clear either. According to accounts, Carlos Menem received a draft of the president's plan to comment on. Rumor has it that the governor of La Rioja objected to some points, agreed with others but did not take a definite stand. When Carlos Grosso and Antonio Cafiero were informed of the Casa Rosada's initiative, they reacted cautiously. Their advisers indicate that they do not want to appear to be taking part in an operation whose political dividends would go to Alfonsin and that could turn into a smoke bomb to divert public attention away from real problems.

Alliances Being Forged

The Radicals are not sure how the president's plan will be put into practice. There are those in the Casa Rosada who feel that once the democratic convergence is set in motion, it will alter the country's political map. The party's main operators are already working on this. They are tirelessly weaving a web of alliances to enable the ruling party to defeat Peronism at the ballot box in the provinces in which it holds power, with the exception of Carlos Menem's La Rioja, which for the time being they judge to be unwinnable.

Horacio and Maria Cristina Guzman (Jujuy), Leopoldo Bravo (San Juan), Ignacio Avalos (Catamarca), Ismael Amit (La Pampa), Francisco Pasini (a Buenos Aires Democratic Socialist) and Enrique de Vedia (Christian Democrat) are some of the people with whom the Radical Party talks most often in planning the move towards a firmer grip on power.

The enthusiasm with which these non-Radicals have received the president's plan contrasts strikingly with the reluctance that has been noted among Radicals in the interior. "We do not want to forge an alliance with leading figures in the military regime," they have reiterated almost monotonously.

The instructions from the Casa Rosada, however, are that such accords must be established.

The Casa Rosada's political team becomes cross when it hears people identifying the pact of democratic guarantees with the alliances that are being forged with a view towards the 1987 elections.

Troccoli and his men indicate that the democratic convergence cannot be identified exclusively with that electoral move. But they also acknowledge that at some point in its development the convergence or the pact, however one wishes to call it, will turn into the philosophical substance of a political movement that could emerge around Radicalism. Some already sense that this could give rise to a confederation of parties.

There would seem to be a more direct relationship between the democratic convergence and amending the National Constitution. The feeling in the Government Palace is that if a consensus is achieved to amend the constitution, Raul Alfonsin's reelection will follow as a matter of course under the changed circumstances. A high-level ruling party official indicated as much to several prominent leaders of renewed Peronism who are reluctant to let the president have another term.

"Let's assume that you do not agree to his reelection. Let's imagine that another Radical is elected president, because the chances for this look good. There will be one power in the Casa Rosada. But another important, perhaps more important power will be sitting on the National Committee, Raul Alfonsin. Those are the facts. Do you want to fight those facts?" the official asked his Peronist guests.

He received no conclusive answers. But he thought that he perceived certain encouraging signs on the enigmatic faces of his visitors. Enough to imagine Raul Alfonsin in the Casa Rosada after 1989 and with the "pact of democratic guarantees" in full working order. At least he confessed as much.

8743

CSO: 3348/10

ARGENTINA

SOUROUILLE ON NEGOTIATIONS, RELATIONS WITH IMF

PM131656 Paris LIBERATION in French 4-5 Oct 86 p 13

[Interview with Argentine Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourouille by Dominique Nora in Buenos Aires; date not given]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--LIBERATION: What is the status of your relations with the IMF 15 months after the introduction of the austral plan (the change of currency, and a price and income freeze) partly modified in March?

Juan Vital Sourouille: Our dialogue with the IMF experienced a major turning point when we introduced the plan in mid-1985. We defined a way of attacking inflation that is not among the IMF's traditional methods... but that has proved more effective. Moreover, in the report to its annual assembly the IMF acknowledges not only that the problem of the developing countries' debt is a curb on their growth but also that the debt problem cannot be tackled except within a context of growth.

LIBERATION: Are you referring to U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker's debt refinancing initiative launched in October 1985 in Seoul?

Juan Vital Sourouille: Yes, the "Baker proposal" is a step in the right direction: Among other things, it recognizes the political nature of the debt problem. But it is not enough. Unless the leaders of the creditor countries link the debt problem to the issue of international trade and a reform of the growth system... we can only surrender to fatalism and "stagflation."

LIBERATION: You are negotiating new loans with the IMF. When do you expect to reach another standby arrangement?

Juan Vital Sourouille: Discussions of this kind are always difficult. We are negotiating without any sense of hurry. However, I believe the agreement should be finalized before the end of the year.

LIBERATION: Will the IMF agree to take account of your lost revenue from agricultural exports due to the sudden drop in market prices?

Juan Vital Sourouille: I believe so. But this is not the main thing. To make the servicing of the debt exclusively dependent on traditional exports is to reason on the basis of the past, not the future. Obviously it is necessary

to bridge the gap in financing caused by the fall in agricultural prices (75 percent of Argentina's exports are agricultural--LIBERATION editor's note). The markets have been disrupted by the EEC-U.S. conflict, their surpluses, and their subsidies policies. But the future depends on industrial products. Here too the exchange rates between the principal currencies have created such distortions between the United States on the one hand and Japan and the FRG on the other that it is difficult to hope for a return to balanced interest rates or for an early opening of the markets to goods manufactured by the developing countries.

At the moment there are more difficulties of adjustment between the industrialized economies than there are between the developing and developed countries....

LIBERATION: How do you interpret the imminent retirement of IMF Director General Jacques Larowski?

Juan Vital Sourouille: We are all rather concerned.... It remains to be seen whether, apart from the personal reasons cited by Jacques de Larowski, his early retirement indicates a change of course in IMF policy. Jacques de Larowski played a crucial role in the restructuring of Mexico's debt by adopting innovative solutions, against certain countries' advice.

LIBERATION: What specifically do you expect from meetings such as the general assemblies of the IMF and the World Bank?

Juan Vital Sourouille: We are not very optimistic in the short term. In recent years multilateralism has lost ground to restricted "clubs" of common interests--for instance, the "group of 5" (the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, and Britain) or the "group of 7" (the same countries plus Canada and Italy)--which regularly discuss economic and monetary policy. That is where the fundamental decisions are made... and the developing countries are not represented there.

Since the Seoul meeting last year the United States seems to have realized that a large proportion of the world cannot be excluded from these discussions. This year the general assemblies will probably recognize this fact, though without any significant progress being made. As far as the reform of the international monetary system is concerned, the IMF is only just beginning to ask questions that we developing countries identified years ago.... So although everyone knows that the present situation is not viable, the solution will be a long time coming.

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CSO: 3619/5

ARGENTINA

GROSSO ON FIRMENICH'S PLANS TO REENTER POLITICAL ARENA

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 17 Sep 86 pp 14-15

[Interview with the president of Peronism in Buenos Aires, Carlos Grosso, by Daniel Hadad; date and place not given; first five paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] Those who claim to be reading between the lines say that the congress on housing, health care and education that was held on Saturday the 13th and Sunday the 14th at the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] headquarters on Azopardo Street is the first major political event of Revolutionary Peronism in the capital.

Although the event was held under the auspices of the Peronist Party of the Capital, which is headed by Carlos Grosso, all indications are that it was both organized and staged by men who often visit Firmenich.

Gustavo Gemelli (16 visits to the Montonero leader since he has been in jail in Argentina), the social action secretary of Peronism in the capital, was the architect of the gathering. Furthermore, though, five of the nine scheduled speakers have met several times with Firmenich in Devoto, as can be seen from the records that the Federal Penitentiary Service keeps. They are: Miguel Rodriguez, Claudio Freidin, Osvaldo Cedron, Alejandro Baravalle and Miguel Angel Lico.

Not all of the members of Peronism in the capital received an invitation to the congress, along with a brochure bearing the emblem and logo of the Peronist Party. Mario Firmenich received his, however, in his cell block at Devoto prison.

For all these reasons SOMOS spoke with the president of Peronism in the capital, Deputy Carlos Grosso.

[Question] Did the Buenos Aires Peronist Party organize this congress?

[Answer] No. I would say that it was organized with the backing of the party's trade union secretariat, and I think that it has gone beyond the bounds of the party. Perhaps this is why we did not do the organizing and just attended as one more group.

[Question] Did you know that Firmenich received an invitation to attend the event?

[Answer] No. I just now found out. But I imagine that it's just like when the commanders in Magdalena receive invitations to the monthly FAMUS mass. That really doesn't worry me.

[Question] Many note that Revolutionary Peronism is engaged in much more intensive activities in your party. Does that worry you?

[Answer] Revolutionary Peronism is an internal wing of Peronism and has its own development and activities. As long as they operate within the norms of democracy and do not engage in undemocratic activities, they will be able to pursue their efforts without restrictions.

[Question] Some see a danger of ideological infiltration...

[Answer] Absolutely not. There are many wings in our party, like in every other. But what matters now is Peronism's guiding wing in the capital. And I think that our wing is clearly democratic. If you are worried about any outside ideology, I can assure you that we will not accept anything outside democratic mechanisms.

[Question] Are you concerned that people close to you are visiting the Montonero chief so often?

[Answer] I am not an advocate of absurd McCarthyism. Firmenich's men are in the minority here. They will have to gain political ground with hard work and a consensus of the people. For now they have no place in the thinking of those of us who are running the show. Our ideology is different. But I will tell you again that they don't worry me. I would feel uneasy only if the people visiting him engaged in violence once again in the country, which they do not want to and cannot do.

[Question] Would there be a place for Firmenich in Peronism today?

[Answer] I don't know. These are lengthy processes. We have to wait and see.

[Question] One of your attorneys, Dr Osvaldo Beatti, says that Firmenich is affiliated with Peronism. Are you aware of this?

[Answer] No. He is not an affiliate, at least not in the capital. When the membership list was drawn up in 1983, Firmenich was not in the country, and I know at this point that he has not joined.

[Question] Yet your attorney says that he filled out his card in May of this year.

[Answer] I can give you every assurance that if someone had wanted to include his card, it would have popped up at the Electoral Board. Moreover, I don't

think that this is the political juncture for Firmenich to return to politics. Perhaps he can in the future. We must not forget that there are instances in Venezuela and Peru of people who were involved with the guerrillas, who readapted and who are today members of Congress.

[Question] That means that in the future he could once again join your party's ranks.

[Answer] I will tell you again that this is not the right time. I think that the point is not to persecute him, regardless of how wrong he has been. The point is to see to it that everything that we went through, which was so painful, does not happen again. This can be achieved only under a government of unarmed civilians.

[Question] Would there be some condition for the return of Firmenich and his people?

[Answer] Only self-criticism and repentance.

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CSO: 3348/10

BOLIVIA

PEASANTS SCORE CHINESE MIGRATION, 'FAMILY PLANNING' PROGRAM

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] The government's proposed program to bring 5,000 Chinese families to Bolivian territory has been rejected by the Single Union Federation of Peasant Workers of Bolivia in a public communique released yesterday.

It calls the project "an instrument of criminal migration," and points out that these are "power groups and mafias trafficking in opium, gold, and contraband."

The document, which was signed by Genaro Flores and 10 other leaders of the peasant organization, also discusses birth control practices. It states: "It is strange that the government claims that the territory is underpopulated, while at the same time it reacts with silent complicity to the resurgence of campaigns to sterilize women in the outskirts of large cities, in the major capitals, and in the countryside."

The communique states: "This genocidal practice, which was exposed years ago by the Church, has been brought back to the country under the guise of family planning, sexual guidance centers, and maternal-infant clinics."

It refers to the presence of foreign troops on Bolivian territory as well, adding: "We are once again threatened by external experiments; the American and French economic advisers are mercilessly applying their economic neoliberalism."

It calls upon labor and political organizations, Civic Committees, professional associations, and the Catholic Church to "reject the criminal migration from China, to ask for the withdrawal of the U.S. military, and to put an end to the negotiations for access to the sea, until a democratic government is installed in Chile."

8926

CSO: 3348/14

BOLIVIA

YPFB OFFICIALS RELEASE 1985 EXPORT FIGURES

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Since August 1985, hydrocarbons exports have totaled just over US \$378 million, of which \$229 million was paid to the Central Bank of Bolivia, pursuant to existing provisions. This information was revealed at a press conference by the general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), Jorge Flores.

The YPFB official stated that the proceeds from these exports will be dealt with according to the terms of binational pacts that are currently in effect. As for income from the sales of hydrocarbons byproducts on the domestic market, he indicated that from January to August of this year it totaled the equivalent of \$175 million.

He explained that these funds are also turned over to the Central Bank, and from there they are distributed on a percentage basis for the payment of taxes and royalties to the oil-producing departments, and to pay the portion due the enterprise.

The executive of the state oil enterprise said that the entity has tried to use its revenues to maintain balanced operations in all activities, and it has made a special effort in the area of production.

Gas Pipeline to Altiplano

Later, the officials of this enterprise mentioned the Altiplano Gas Pipeline Project. They reported that work will begin on this major project next month, and will include laying a line for the construction of the necessary camps, once the legal matters have been taken care of.

They also reported that in the meantime, deliveries of 10-inch and 6-inch pipes from the port of Barranqueras (Argentina) will continue. In addition, another shipment of 11,000 tons is expected from Mexico; it should arrive in Antofagasta (Chile) by the end of this month.

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$35 million, and it will supply natural gas to important regions of Bolivia.

Important Clarification

The YPFB officials went on to explain that there was a misunderstanding regarding the World Bank's disbursement of \$55 million. "It is clear that this international organization will pay out this amount, but it will not be exclusively for the hydrocarbons sector. It will also be used for various other categories, and YPFB will receive only \$12 million for the purchase of materials and equipment that are urgently needed.

IADB Credit

The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), on the other hand, has extended loans totaling \$34 million for drilling wells under special programs to be carried out in the district of Santa Cruz. These credits were contracted last year. The bank will also provide financing for exploration and drilling production wells. A total of eight wells will be drilled in La Pena, three in Yapacani and Humberto Suarez, and additional wells in other areas for a total of 13.

Other projects included in the IADB loan include the drilling and exploration of stratigraphic traps. For this purpose, the seismic projects have already been contracted, and they are well underway, according to the YPFB general manager.

He also stated that another portion of the loans granted by the IADB will be used for work on the altiplano gas pipeline. La Pena will begin drilling the first well in a few days. The reservoir was studied, and it was determined that additional wells could be drilled in this field.

Vuelta Grande

As for the credits granted by the World Bank, they total \$21.8 million, and \$12 million of that amount is earmarked for the purchase of equipment and materials. The remainder, \$9 million, will go to the Vuelta Grande Project. It was reported that the actual outlays will begin next October. Work on this project is continuing on schedule.

Balance

Finally, the YPFB officials reported on the generation of foreign exchange. They indicated that as of 31 July 1985, natural gas exports to the Republic of Argentina had yielded \$98 million in foreign exchange, all of which was paid by the state gas enterprise of that country.

8926

CSO: 3348/14

BOLIVIA

GOVERNMENT TO STEP UP OIL EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN ALTIPLANO

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons will intensify efforts to explore for hydrocarbons in the Bolivian altiplano, reported Undersecretary of Energy Mauricio Gonzales.

He noted that preliminary studies conducted by experts at Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) reveal that there is potential for hydrocarbons on the altiplano. For this reason, the government will give more priority to exploring for petroleum in the southern and central altiplano.

An investment of US \$60 million is required for these projects, and the funding will come from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The Energy Ministry has begun negotiating with the IADB for this loan, stated Dr Gonzales.

According to the report submitted by the undersecretariat of energy, between 1961 and 1976, various exploration activities took place in the altiplano. With its approximately 100,000 square kilometers of prospectable land, the altiplano appears to be one of the most important sedimentary basins in Bolivia, representing some 20 percent of that type of terrain.

In addition to its vast size and thick sedimentation, the altiplano has yielded small but persistent indications of the presence of hydrocarbons. These signs have been revealed on the surface, and past and present commercial oil drilling in neighboring countries such as Peru (Lake Titicaca) and Argentina (Caimanito, Martinez del Tineo, and Puesto Guardian) have also yielded encouraging results.

The state official asserted that so far the following information has been compiled as a result of regional geological surveys: northern altiplano, 16,100 km²; central altiplano, 5,350 km²; and southern altiplano, 10,000 km². The structural details on the topographical studies are as follows: northern altiplano, 5,500 km²; central altiplano, 1,000 km²; and southern altiplano, 4,000 km². These surveys were done by YPFB. There are also geological surveys that have been carried out by the Gal Oil, Tesoro Petroleum, Sun Oil, and Superior Oil companies.

In addition, Dr Gonzales reported that to date, Bolivian Government Oil Deposits has drilled the following wells in the altiplano: Vilque XI in the southern altiplano, and Copaguila XI and Salinas Garcimendoza in the altiplano.

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CSO: 3348/14

BOLIVIA

CONSTRUCTION OF NUEVA ESPERANZA TOWN BEGINS WITH LANDING STRIP

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The installation of an 800-meter airstrip marks the beginning of work on the town called Nueva Esperanza, in the gold mining area of Las Araras in the department of Pando.

Heavy equipment and members of the 6th Engineering Battalion, "Rioshino," are now at the remote site on the Brazilian border. They are clearing brush in the area along the Madera River at this time.

According to preliminary studies, the airstrip, where large aircraft such as the Hercules type can land, will be completed in a month and a half.

Thus, the various entities that have concessions to mine for gold in Las Araras will be able to transport machinery to the region by air.

The Pando Regional Development Corporation (CORDEPANDO) and other public entities, in coordination with the Engineering Command (which has a battalion in Cobija), reached an agreement to build the landing strip.

Col Jaime Cardozo, commander of the Army Engineering Corps, reported that two tractors, a scraper and a motor grader are being used on the project.

The Las Araras region is located in the department of Pando, more than 600 kilometers from this capital. It has great potential for becoming an important center of development on the basis of gold mining and the promotion of livestock and agriculture.

A town that will be home to 20 families is planned for this area, and it will provide essential services such as medical care, education, electricity, potable water, and others.

At present, more than 200 Brazilian vessels, equipped with pumps and engines and operated by personnel specializing in underwater operations, are mining gold from the bottom of the Madera River.

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CSO: 3348/14

BOLIVIA

MINISTER CALLS MINERS' DEMANDS 'EXCESSIVE'

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Any possibility of abrogating Decree 21377 on the Administrative Decentralization of the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) is out of the question, said Minister of Mining and Metallurgy Jaime Villalobos. He stated that the decree is in effect and its points, such as the decentralization, the elimination of economic losses, and other measures designed to rehabilitate this state mining institution, will be enforced.

Astronomical Sums

In addition, the mining minister indicated that the state is unable to meet the demands of the voluntarily relocated and retired miners, which call for social benefits ranging between 1,500 and 3 million pesos per retired worker per year worked.

These demands, stated Dr Villalobos Sanjines, are excessive. In addition, the million-peso figures involved are astronomical and could unleash unprecedented economic and financial consequences. That will not be possible, he stressed.

Proposal

Moreover, according to the results of the assemblies that were held in each of the subsidiaries of COMIBOL, it was learned that the rank-and-file miners requested a minimum wage of 500 million pesos, food provided at the company stores, annual payments of 1.5 billion pesos (US \$750,000) for all the miners who voluntarily relocated and retired, and a special session of Congress to study the situation of the Federation, COMIBOL, and the miners in general.

8926

CSO: 3348/14

BRAZIL

SNI: PMDB FAVORED TO WIN NOVEMBER ELECTIONS IN 16 STATES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Every Monday, on his desk in Planalto Palace, President Jose Sarney finds a report prepared by the National Intelligence Service [SNI] and reviewed by the Civilian Household of the Presidency, predicting the 15 November election results. Thus the president keeps abreast of the progress of the candidates, the secure rise of some of them and the oscillating situation of others. He makes notes on the margins and, in some cases, voices satisfaction. In others, his face remains expressionless.

Yesterday, the palace predictions considered as probable the victory of Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, in Sao Paulo; Moreira Franco, in Rio de Janeiro; Pedro Simon, in Rio Grande do Sul; Alvaro Dias, in Parana; Pedro Ivo, in Santa Catarina; Henrique Santillo, in Goias; Epitacio Cafeteira, in Maranhao; Waldir Pires, in Bahia; Amazonio Mendes, in Amazonas; Flaviano Melo, in Acre; Helio Gueiros, in Para; Alberto Silva, in Piaui; Jose Carlos Teixeira, in Sergipe; Max Mauro, in Espirito Santo; Carlos Gomes Bezerra, in Mato Grosso; Marcelo Miranda, in Mato Grosso do Sul; and Jeronimo Santana, in Rondonia. The report does not say that any of them is assured of victory, because, in politics, anything can happen and the SNI, New Republic style, is being strategically cautious. The Civilian Household is even more cautious. The most that they will say is that the above-mentioned candidates would probably come in first if the elections were held today.

In the other states, the results are in doubt. In Ceara, the predictions are divided between Tasso Jereissati and Aducto Begerra; in Rio Grande do Norte, between Joao Faustino and Geraldo Melo; in Paraiba, between Tarcisio Buruti and Marcondes Gadelha; in Alagoas, between Guilherme Palmeira and Fernando Collor; in Pernambuco, between Migual Arraes and Jose Mucio; and in Minas Gerais, between Itamar Franco and Newton Cardoso.

Although the documents are classified, restricted, confidential, secret and everything else, yesterday in the corridors of the palace could be heard comments referring to the rise of Jose Mucio in Pernambuco, Josaphat Marinho in Bahia, Geraldo Melo in Rio Grande do Norte and even Fernando Gabeira, in Rio. In Sao Paulo, if things continue the way they are going, Paulo Maluf can say goodbye to the dream of occupying the Palacio dos Bandeirantes now.

The picture, as it is shaping up, gives the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] at least 16 state governors, but the PMDB candidate is supported by the PFL Liberal Front Party in only 4 of them (Amazonas, Maranhao, Rio de Janeiro and Mato Grosso do Sul). In the other 12 states (Acre, Para, Piaui, Sergipe, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Goias, Mato Grosso and Rondonia), the PMDB faces opposition from the Liberals, who, it is noted, would only have isolated possibilities of victory in Ceara, with Adaucto Bezerra; in Alagoas, with Guilherme Palmeira; in Pernambuco, with Jose Mucio; in Paraiba, with Marcondes Gadelha; and in Minas Gerais, with Itamar Franco. In these five states, as well, no agreement has been reached between the PMDB and the PFL.

President Jose Sarney must be gratified by the lack of favorites in the other parties. Leonel Brizola's PDT Democratic Worker's Party is concentrating its efforts on Rio de Janeiro, with Darcy Ribeiro, but the polls are far from favorable to him. The PT [Worker's Party] has its own candidates in several states, but not even Fernando Gabeira, in Rio de Janeiro, who has gained substantially following the debates with his opponents, is cause for alarm.

Once the elections are over, the concern of the chief of state will be to find the means to promote the restoration of the Democratic Alliance at the federal level. In most of the states where the two parties are competing, it will be difficult to bring them together, since they reflect old and almost historic disputes, once fought under other party labels. If, however, the federal benches can see a way to come to terms in the Congress, and especially in the National Constituent Assembly, all will be well. The residual radicalism in either party will not be enough to endanger the whole. There is no doubt that the so-called far left wing of the PMDB will seek an alliance with the PT, the PDT and minor parties when the time comes to vote on the new constitution, but the bulk is in a position to act in concert and uphold the policy and the interests of the federal government.

On the other hand, Sarney knows that he will have to revise the composition of the cabinet according to the showing at the polls. It is not a question of any broad reform to be promoted after 15 November, but rather of natural readjustments depending on the election results. If Moreira Franco becomes governor of Rio de Janeiro, he will certainly plead for one of his own men to fill the cabinet post now held by Raphael de Almeida Magalhaes, minister of welfare and social security. In Bahia Waldir Pires would like to do the same, dislodging Antonio Carlos Magalhaes [communications minister]. And so on. This does not mean that the president will follow the strict guideline of dissociating from all the possible losers, because, in that case, he would have to change more than half of his economic-financial command. Dilson Funaro and Joao Sayad belong to the Sao Paulo PMDB, which is about to receive the coup de grace from Antonio Ermirio de Moraes. In the same way, if Miguel Arraes wins in Pernambuco, it does not mean that Marco Maciel must leave the cabinet or, given the almost certain victory of Pedro Ivo in Santa Catarina, that Jorge Konder Bornhausen [education minister] will be given his notice. In Minas Gerais, it could be a different story. In the end, out of Aureliano Chaves, Jose Hugo Castelo Branco and Ronaldo Costa Couto, it is possible that one may survive.

BRAZIL

POLL REFLECTS VOTER INDECISION ON ELECTIONS; CONCERNS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] The latest election survey by ESTADO and JORNAL DE TARDE--conducted from 11 to 18 September and published partially in yesterday's edition of the two newspapers--reveals an alarming piece of information: of the 2,002 people interviewed, only 22 percent knew that the 15 November elections would be general elections (for governor, senator, federal and state deputy), a significantly larger percentage than in the first survey (17 percent). Still, a much larger percentage knew that they will elect a state governor and, of all the candidates for this office whom the voters named spontaneously, the best known is Paulo Salim Maluf, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidate (85 percent), followed by Antonio Ermirio de Moraes (76 percent), Orestes Quercia (64 percent), Eduardo Suplicy (63 percent) and Teotonio Simoes (39 percent). Compared with the first survey, conducted more than a week earlier, the candidate with the most dizzying ascent was Suplicy, up from 59 percent, and a sharp decline was suffered in this sample survey by Quercia, who had registered 67 percent in the previous survey. The other candidates either remained stable (Maluf and Ermirio, the latter showing a slight variation) or rose slightly (Teotonio, whose previous showing was 37 percent).

On the other hand, most voters (69 percent) prefer to vote for the candidate, regardless of his party affiliation, while there are those who prefer to vote by party (18 percent), as well as those who take both factors into account (11 percent). The tendency to attach importance only to the name of the candidate increases as one moves from the interior of the state (67 percent) to the capital (70 percent) and as purchasing power increases, from class D/E (63 percent) to class A (80 percent). By age bracket, while a majority of the electorate focuses on the candidate, individuals aged 45 or older are most apt to rely solely on the name of the candidate (71 percent).

Even though this preference is clear, the electorate demonstrated that it knew, in most cases, which party the cited candidates belonged to. Thus, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] was correctly named as Quercia's party by 75 percent of the individuals who recalled his name (the highest percentage). In contrast, the voters either did not know (37 percent) or incorrectly identified (21 percent) the party of one candidate with whom the voters themselves were more familiar than with Quercia; Antonio Ermirio. Less than half (42 percent) of the individuals who mentioned his name knew that he was the PTB

[Brazilian Worker's Party] candidate. Even in the case of Paulo Maluf, the candidate mentioned most by the voters, 31 percent of them did not connect him with the PDS.

Gubernatorial candidates aside, the most startling statistic gathered in the ESTADO/JORNAL DE TARDE survey is that only 8 percent of the electorate know that the senators and federal deputies whom they elect will form the National Constituent Assembly. Perhaps even worse, 59 percent of those interviewed did not know that there would be an election for senator in November and 56 percent did not know they would elect a federal deputy. With regard to state deputy, they were somewhat better informed: 55 percent did not know.

Security Major Concern

Security continues to be the major concern for the voter (37 percent), who points to it as the most urgent problem facing the governor elected in November. This is another finding of the ESTADO and JORNAL DE TARDE survey, which also indicates, however, that it is not as great a concern as it was at the time of the previous survey (28 August to 4 September), when 43 percent of the electorate said security was the major problem. Although it still headed the list, the issue of security lost some percentage points to the shortages of products. The voters are focusing more attention on this problem, since, in the first survey, it was third on the list (6 percent) along with education and abandoned children, and now it has risen to second place, tied only with income distribution. Incidentally, the voters' preoccupation with abandoned children (5 percent) and with unemployment (3 percent) has declined. There was increased concern only with income distribution and shortages.

Dividing the electorate by region, security appears as the most important issue for 50 percent of the voters in the capital and 46 percent of the voters in Greater Sao Paulo. In the interior, this figure drops to 24 percent. Inversely, it is in the interior of the state that greater concern is expressed regarding the shortage of products (15 percent), which was mentioned by only 8 percent of the voters in the capital. Also, the second most important issue, income distribution, is of greater concern in the interior (13 percent of the respondents) and less in the capital (8 percent).

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CSO: 3342/9

BRAZIL

PCB SUPPORTS ERMIRIO TO ENSURE PARTICIPATION IN SAO PAULO

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by Eymar Mascaro]

[Text] Two communist leaders, Jarbas Hollanda, and Regis Frati, have denied it, but in determining to support Antonio Ermirio's candidacy, the Sao Paulo PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] aims to continue to participate in the state government if the PTB [Brazilian Worker's Party] wins the 15 November election. The Communists want a share in the future government, similar to the one they have in the Franco Montoro government, in which they hold important positions on teams at the second echelon, with their cadres distributed over almost all the secretariats, mixed economic associations and independent agencies. If Ermirio wins, they hope to retain their posts and even broaden their participation in the government. The Communist leadership denies it, but there is an agreement between the PCB and Ermirio's advisors to keep the Communists in their posts. It is simply not known whether Ermirio was consulted in advance.

"Our agreement is with democracy," was the reaction of Regis Frati, secretary general of the PCB general directorate, denying the existence of any official agreement with the PTB to support Antonio Ermirio. Jarbas Hollanda went further, declaring that "we have not even talked about conversing with Ermirio." Hollanda added, however, that a meeting between the Communist leaders and Antonio Ermirio could come about opportunely and naturally in the course of the campaign. The PCB is organizing a way to participate directly in Ermirio's campaign, adding to the forces which are already lending their support to the businessman. On hearing of the PCB support for the PTB candidate, a Malufist deputy declared: "The 'Big Party' is like the PSD [old Social Democratic Party]; it is always on the government's side."

Frati and Hollanda noted that the decision to have the PCB support Antonio Ermirio de Moraes "is historic," because it will "permit the rejoining of the democratic forces in Sao Paulo." Both men assure that the initiative was taken at the party level and that there had been no contact whatever with the PTB candidate before the decision was made. Generally speaking, the PCB support for Ermirio cannot be considered total, because there was a dissident group which followed the lead of Deputy Alberto Goldman. Even yesterday, Goldman commented that the PCB rank and file continue to support the candidacy of Orestes Quercia.

Goldman is running for reelection--as a constituent deputy--on the PCB ticket, but he continues to have great prestige and to exercise a strong influence in the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], in which he served as secretary general for many years.

The PCB support for Antonio Ermirio came as a surprise in some political circles, particularly because the Communists are supporting the biggest businessman in the nation, responsible for a business complex comprising 96 companies, which are experiencing union battles with their employees. But a long-time Communist recalled that the PCB had taken similar initiatives in the past which had been equally surprising; one of them was the support which Luis Carlos Prestes gave Getulio Vargas in the 1946 Constituent Assembly, after Vargas, as dictator and strong man of the New State, had turned Olga Benaro, Prestes' wife, over to the Gestapo (Hitler's secret police). Two years later, in 1948, the same Luis Carlos Prestes mounted the bandwagon of Ademar de Barros, in Sao Paulo, who had also waged a violent and defamatory campaign against the Communists.

When, recently, the party held its convention and approved its support for Orestes Quercia; it was made explicit that, if the PMDB candidacy did not take off, the Communists would support the candidate who had the best chance of defeating Paulo Maluf. Now, the Communists' idea is to reactivate the anti-Maluf front, because, if the PDS [Social Democratic Party] wins the election, the Communists will have a difficult time participating in the government in Sao Paulo. The PCB feels it has a large contribution to make to the government and hence would like to go on participating, as it has done in the Franco Montoro administration. If they cannot arrive at power through the PCB, the orthodox Communists who follow the leadership of Giocondo Dias feel compensated by simply participating at the second level of the government. In this regard, Hollanda and Frati noted that there had never been any major friction between the Communists and Antonio Ermirio.

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CSO: 3342/9

BRAZIL

YEAR-END TRADE BALANCE FIGURES MAY BE REVISED DOWNWARD

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 86 p 21

[Text] Brasilia--The suspension of exports of any type of meat, the reexamination of chicken export contracts and the generalized liberalization of imports of meats and even fish could lead to a revised estimate, downward, of the trade surplus; for the first time in the last 3 years it could fall below \$12 billion.

In May, the government estimated the trade surplus at \$12.8 billion, but in August the figure was revised to \$12.3 billion, despite a reduction of \$400 million in imports of capital goods and of \$200 million in raw materials, compared with the values established previously.

If the government carries out its threat of suspending all meat exports, the loss of foreign exchange revenues could be close to \$400 million, which is the approximate value of what would have been exported in the final quarter, including chicken.

According to the calculations of CACEX [Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil], in the period from January to August, exports of frozen chicken amounted to \$188 million, representing 130,000 tons of a quota estimated at 250,000 tons.

In the same period, beef exports reached \$350 million: \$170 million in frozen, fresh or refrigerated beef and \$177 million in processed beef, so-called "corned beef." Since the producers were predicting at least \$600 million in beef exports, if sales are suspended, the loss of revenues will be about \$250 million.

This figure does not, however, include exports of filets within the so-called Hilton quota. This is a parcel of 10,000 tons of beef, sold to five-star hotels in Europe at an average price of \$2,000 per ton. Moreover, if fish exports are suspended, which presupposes the liberalization of imports, there will be an additional loss of \$20 million.

Imports

Regarding imports, the revised estimate of the trade surplus to \$12.3 billion includes purchases of \$1 billion worth of foods, primarily grains (about 5

million tons of rice, beans and corn), as well as milk and 250,000 tons of meat.

The government's contract to purchase an additional 150,000 tons of beef, at an average price of \$700 per ton, would be a further expenditure of \$1 billion in foreign exchange. Moreover, the accounting does not include beef imports by private concerns, such as Cicade, which has already acquired about 14,000 tons in Uruguay.

6362

CSO: 3342/9

BRAZIL

COMPANY MANUFACTURES COMPUTERIZED MILITARY GEAR

PY080012 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 86 p 19

[Text] The company ABC Teleinformatica is the first Brazilian enterprise that will manufacture all the computerized systems for 100 AMX fighter aircraft. The order has been placed by EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise]. ABC Informatica will invest \$15 million (207.6 million cruzados) in highly sophisticated equipment and machinery to technically and industrially prepare itself to fill the EMBRAER order. Brazil will save \$20 million (276.8 million cruzados) by manufacturing these computerized systems at home instead of importing them.

Claudio Leigh, president of ABC Informatica, has revealed that this is a pioneering program to give Brazil the capability to manufacture computerized systems for military aircraft. The company expects to gross \$55 million (761.2 million cruzados) with the sale of these products, which will begin to be delivered in 1988. The main advantage in manufacturing these products locally lies in the fact that this will allow the time and cost of maintenance, which today represents a problem, to be cut down, he said.

"The technological expertise will make it possible to offer maintenance service on those systems in our country. The maintenance used to be performed by sending parts to the suppliers, who could not give a definite time when the repaired parts would be returned."

According to Leigh, ABC Informatica this year stands to reap the results of 2 years of efforts to obtain new markets. Domestically, the company is one of the largest suppliers of telephone equipment to TELEBRAS [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.]. Abroad, its eyes are turned to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Suriname, and Ecuador, countries that are interested in purchasing line concentrators for telephone centrals in the public network (multiplex). If these sales are concluded in the next few days, the company will gross \$30 million (414.2 million cruzados) on top of the \$70 million (968.8 million cruzados) sales projections for 1987.

The company's plans do not end there. Although they represent only 8 percent of sales for ABC Informatica, the systems for the war materiel industry are "the apple of the company's eye," and their sales will increase. Leigh expects to expand the share of the company's military sales from 8 to 50 percent by 1990. The most successful sale items are tank simulators, aircraft simulators, and armored car simulators, in which the operators can be trained to operate, shoot, and even to detect the presence of the evening.

ABC Informatica became interested in military sales in 1983, when the Aeronautics Technological Center (CTA) called for bids to transfer the technology for the simulator it had developed. ABC Informatica participated in the bidding with four other companies and won. The first contract for flight simulators for Brasilia planes was signed in 1984. Last year, ABC Informatica was contracted to develop and manufacture flight simulators for Tucano planes. This year, it was contracted to manufacture flight simulators for the AMX fighter aircraft, which EMBRAER will manufacture in partnership with the Aeritalia company of Italy.

Leigh expects that this year his company will start to recoup the losses it sustained because of the crisis in the telecommunications sector over the last 2 business years, when the company "ended up 200 million cruzados in the red." This year profits will be 3 million cruzados. With the rising sales to TELEBRAS and the increasing sales of the simulators it manufactures, ABC Teleinformatica should recover its financial health in the next 2 years.

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CSO: 3342/20

BRAZIL

ENGESA TO EXPORT PIRANHA, LEO MISSILES

PY092119 Rio de Janeiro 0 GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Oct 86 p 18

[Text] Sao Paulo--Jose Luis Withaker Ribeiro, president of the Specialized Engineers, Inc. [ENGESA], has reported that the Piranha (air-to-air and air-to-ground) and Leo (antitank) missiles are already being tested and that they will be placed on the international market by next year. The ENGESA president added that 70 firings were made with the Leo (this missile is named in honor of Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Concalves) and 100 firings with the Piranha (a missile built with entirely national technology, developed by the Aerospace Technology Center [CTA]).

The ENGESA president added that "these missiles will be made mostly for export. The domestic does not warrant production at industrial scale."

The subsonic military aircraft AMX, which will be built in Brazil beginning in the second half of next year, will be equipped with Piranha missiles, the technology of which has already been absorbed by ENGESA, and for this reason the tests must be concluded quickly. Whitaker explained that the Piranha has been fully approved, and that it is a product of excellent technical quality, which has great export potential."

In addition to these products, ENGESA is also testing the Sucuri II, a medium-sized tank that runs on wheels and will soon be offered on the international market.

Without naming the purchasing countries, Withaker reported that exports of Brazilian-made weapons must increase. He added that the enterprise is also testing a new 120-mm cannon in the Saudi Arabian desert.

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CSO: 3342/20

BRAZIL

SARNEY ANNOUNCES DECISION TO CONFISCATE CATTLE

PY101303 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT
10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The government has confiscated 2,000 head of cattle in Sao Paulo, Parana, and Mato Grosso states.

Planalto Palace spokesman Fernando Mesquita asserted that the government will confiscate cattle from any part of the country.

Minister Dilson Funaro said that the government decided to take this measure, confiscating cattle from pastures, only after negotiations with cattle ranchers had been exhausted.

The Chamber of Deputies has praised the government decision to normalize the meat supply.

President Jose Sarney today began his weekly address to the nation "talking by the radio" by referring to the government's efforts to improve the peoples' living standards, and to the new measures enacted under the Cruzado Plan.

[Begin Sarney recording] The president considers himself to be an ordinary citizen, like everyone else, with the only difference being his greater responsibilities. The government's courage is the peoples' courage. With this introduction I want to announce that in an attempt to protect the Cruzado Plan and the freezing of prices I was compelled to confiscate cattle. Most of the cattle breeders supported the government measures and delivered their herds to the slaughter plants. However, some reticent farmers with no feelings did not cooperate and withheld their stocks. We were compelled to enforce the law against these sectors.

Brazil is aware that I will not hesitate to take measures as long as these measures are really necessary.

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CSO: 3342/20

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

AREA SUGAR EXPORTERS' MEETING--Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporters today began their 22d meeting in Maceio. During the inaugural session, Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Jose Hugo Castelo Branco said that a production program based on world demand is a precondition for raising the price of sugar on the world market. He added that the current Brazilian policy in the sector is following this course. Castelo Branco criticized the increasingly protectionist policies of some countries, particularly the EEC and the United States. Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas, who is attending the meeting, is due to meet Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre next week. Cabrisas is expected to arrive in Brasilia on 18 October. According to Cuban Ambassador Jorge Bolanos, there are good prospects for the two countries to promote exchange not only at a bilateral but also at a multilateral level. Bolanos confirmed that he will hand over to President Sarney a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The ambassador refused to give details of the message. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Oct 86] /8309

FUNARO SUPPORTS FRENCH IMF CANDIDATE--Paris--Finance Minister Dilson Funaro yesterday made a surprise stopover in Paris to convey Brazilian support to the candidacy of Banque de France President Michel Candessus for the post of IMF director to succeed Jacques de Larosiere, another Frenchman, in late 1986. Lending support to a French candidate--rather than the Netherlands finance minister, who is favored by the United States--is betting on easier renegotiations of Brazil's foreign debt with the international banks and the Paris Club. The Brazilian position may lead other indebted countries to support Candessus, in hopes of receiving more flexible treatment by the IMF. Mexico's foreign debt renegotiations are now being threatened by the creditors despite the approval by the IMF. [By Reali Junior] [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 86 p 12] /8309

TAIWANESE TRADE DELEGATION VISIT--A Taiwanese mission, made up of five specialists in marketing, headed by Yueh-Chyou Wen is visiting Brazil in the search of trade partners. The Taiwanese mission is interested in investing in joint ventures in the informatics and iron ore fields and in purchasing chemicals, iron ore, cellulose, coffee, fruit, and machinery for the manufacturing of shoes. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Sep 86 p 21 PY] /8309

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRAZIL

RIO HOLDS SIXTH BRAZILIAN COMPUTER FAIR

Superminicomputers Unveiled

Rio de Janeiro DATA NEWS in Portuguese 9 Sep 86 pp 6-20

[Article by Hiroshi Fujii: "Superminis, With Emphasis on Applications"; first paragraph is DATA NEWS introduction]

[Text] At the Sucesu Fair this year, the national informatics industry showed significant advances in several areas. The manufacturers of superminis, for example, provided the users with the opportunity to see the machines in actual operation, with emphasis placed on their applications. Already in the area of supermicros, the caution of some companies in entering this market contrasted with the battle by the pioneers in the sector for a greater space. There was no lack, moreover, of accusations against competitors: For some the equipment from COBRA and Novadata was nothing more than "trimmer minis." Micros were the reason for many surprises. The tale of the AT's appears to have come to an end with the presence of six manufacturers. Some of them placed their hopes on peripherals and others are already seeking alternate solutions. It can also be seen that there is a tendency towards compacting, which will lead to the consolidation of the market of portable and transportable microcomputers. Producers and distributors of software will seek, more than just the launching of new products, closer relations with the user.

Rio de Janeiro--About 2 years ago, superminicomputers were one of the prominent features of the Sucesu Fair. Moreover, unlike past occasions, no fewer than five national manufacturers with projects approved by the Special Secretariat of Informatics [SEI] presented their computers actually in operation. Large investments were required before the users were finally able to make contact with an important example of their applications.

With the exception of Tesis, a company of the Rio Grande do Sul Iochpe Group, heir of the Edisa Project and of SID Informatica, which recently closed a contract for its supermini with AT&T, the Labo, Itautec, COBRA and Elebra computers presented significant advances.

Labo, Itaotec and COBRA based their strategy of participation in the fair on the dissemination of the idea that their superminis were compatible with the rest of equipment installed in the country. The three went beyond the possibilities of their systems for general applications, seeking to disseminate software applicable by areas.

Marco Antonio Filippi, vice president of Labo, pointed out, for example, the use of the 8090 supermini in the area of CAD/CAM, in addition to the advantage offered by its two operational systems: VM/ESN and Nidos/VSE, capable of compatibilizing the IBM DOS culture, on one hand, and the company's installed equipment, on the other, with systems of Nixdorf origins.

In that fashion, through a system developed by Sisgraph, the public not only can use the 8090 as a tool for architecture, civil engineering and topography, but also connected to the PC-XT and equipment of the 8000 series.

The idea of integration was reinforced by the possibility of using the two great series of software already offered by the company to its installed equipment. On the one hand, there is the Sacil software, a package designed for administrative solutions in the commercial and industrial areas, and on the other, the Plancoi software designed for planning and controlling industrial production.

Although only as of the beginning of this month Labo began to receive the first of 10 imported machines, pursuant to a quota established by the SEI, Filippi says that the company has already concluded six contracts for providing equipment, among them with Azaleya, Remaza, Indusaval and Corretora Progresso. "The expectation is to reach 180 systems by December." There is also the expectation of doubling that number next year, and from then on producing around 400 8090 superminis in 5 years.

Integration

While last year in Sao Paulo, Itaotec management preferred to show its I-9000 installed in its showroom to only special customers, in this fair the manufacturer sought to show its strength in this sector. It interconnected a good part of its equipment to the supermini: The videotext system to its local network for data entry--SED/REL, the local Itaotec network, the PC terminal, in addition to the PC-XT itself. The integration of all those items was made possible by the use of communications control units and two support softwares: GRI and GBDI, which manage the network of data banks developed by Itaotec itself.

As to the Super COBRA of the 1000 line, shown in the 1200 and 1400 versions, the manufacturer tried to emphasize the ease of shifting the programs originally written in Cobol to the minis of the 500 line. Access to remote applications, using Protocol X.25 and management of hierarchical data bases is related. Specific applications with the Oracle for managing data bases and of the SAS system for statistical analysis and applications in engineering were other attractions.

Placed on the market last January, COBRA has already managed to install 18 systems of the 1000 series. The expectation is that of placing another 40 by June of next year, according to Stanislauskas, manager of the superminis, for whom "the quality of maintenance and support shall be fundamentally designed for achieving that." The pursuit of those two objectives will force COBRA to make strict tests of the configuration requested before final delivery: "The customer upon acceptance believes the system should operate." The COBRA 1000 should have 40 percent of its customers in the already installed equipment and 60 percent should be new customers, reveals Stanislauskas.

Extensive Installations

With respect to the Elebra computers, the company confirmed orders of new fewer than 50 MX850 systems. To give an exact measure of the great commercial success, the main part of its participation in the fair was in emphasizing its already large inventory of installed equipment, prominent among which is that of users such as EMBRATEL [Brazilian Telecommunications Company, Inc.] Souza Cruz, Riocell, Pirelli and Salgema.

Using the idea of the modular growth of the Cluster system, Elebra supported the thrust of its efforts to sell the system on the offer of software. The package of integrated data, for example, is aimed at the central administrative operations of any company, with availability of the following products: Fourth generation language (Datatrieve); relative and indexed sequential files (RMS); Codasyl (DBMS) data banks; related data bank (RDB); screen generator (FMS/TDMS), applications generator (ACMS), graphics generator (Decgraph Decslide), support for videotext (VTX), network software (Decnet), all of them integrated by a common data dictionary.

With 20,000 installations throughout the world, the TS supermini 5058 was shown to visitors at the Tesis Informatica stand. It is a system oriented toward interactive processing and the use of data bank and tools for batch operation.

Developed on the basis of Hewlett-Packard technology of the HP2000 family, the TS 5058 has an MPE--Multiprogramming Executive--operational system. In addition to multiprogramming, it makes possible: disk and memory cache, multiple high level languages, treatment of files with the use of better known data banks, spooling and entry and exit of jobs, and auto restart in case of power failure.

The system for data management includes data, development of applications, and the display of data. In some applications, a relational data bank is used, in others, the network mode is used, or even more conventional structures such as sequential or indexed files.

Another prominent feature of the manufacturer is with respect to the integration designed for releasing the final user and programmer from the need to specify all details for development of the application--where an efficient data dictionary plays a very important role.

Finally, communication of the data may be made with the use of the DS--Distributed Systems Network Services--which allows access to data contained in a remote data bank with the same efficiency as with local files, using the same commands. The TS 5058 shows the following configurations: 4 to 8 megabyte memory, 32 Kb cache memory, up to 16 disk units with a maximum capacity of 4.2 Gbytes, eight tape units, eight line printers (eight serial) and 152 terminals, maximum.

Unix

In Sid Informatica, the strong tendency of Unix to become an international software model was one of the basic reasons that the company decided in favor of the agreement with AT&T to bring the 3B15 supermini into the country. "Through it, we are going to compatibilize the entire line of products of the company," says Nelson Wortsman, marketing manager.

Based on that "culture," he adds, other products will emerge, such as micros for a slow shift of installed SID equipment--now nearly 2,500 users. The closeness of a final agreement with AT&T itself for bringing the Unix sources code via ADI, also contributed to the selection of the 3B15.

The SID was the only one that did not show its systems. In exchange, its marketing management confirmed that the company intends to install no fewer than 300 superminis in the next 5 years. The first deliveries are confirmed for the first quarter of the coming year. The expectation is to occupy at least 20 percent of the market and the attainment of sales of \$160 million.

Among its main characteristics the manufacturer points out: It is going to use the Unix System V version as the operational system; the hardware has a CPU of 1.58 mips, a physical memory of between 2 Mbytes and 16 Mbytes--with increments of 1 Mbyte and 2 Mbytes, a CPU cache of 16 Mbytes, intelligent disk controllers, video terminals and data communications.

Fight for Space

Rio de Janeiro DATA NEWS in Portuguese 9 Sep 86 pp 6-20

[Article by Wanise Ferreira: "Supermicros, Well Disputed Space"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro: While several manufacturers are studying their entry into the area of supermicros with caution, pioneer companies in the manufacturing of these machines fight for ever-increasingly broader spaces. Part of that can be confirmed in the VI Informatics Fair by the new products presented by Edisa, Digirede and Medidata, and by the entry of the Brazilian Computers Corporation--EBC--in the race. Elsewhere, Prologica chose the Rio Sheraton Hotel as the site for presenting the prototype of the SP-32, while the Villares Company promises to launch the V-90 supermicro with Hitachi technology.

COBRA and Novadata also competed in this area. However, their products, the COBRA 400 and ND-86, are accused of being nothing more than "more streamlined minis." Novadata itself jokes with this question: "Supermicro or mini?" with respect to the ND-86. The reply by the company is conciliatory and it guarantees that its equipment "begins in the area of the supermicros and may even develop the characteristics of a mini."

This discussion aside, the COBRA 400 and the ND-86 have achieved positive results. In the line of equipment with the Motorola 68000 microprocessor, where Edisa and Digirede were well situated, new options are being offered to the user including novelties by the two companies.

Edisa is expanding the ED-600 family with three products. The ED-620 should find a good niche in applications of the concentrating type for mono or multi-user micros of 8 or 16 bits. The company believes the ED-650 will be used to penetrate into the automation of offices, management of data banks, distributed processing and other applications that require flexibility and modularity.

The ED-690 is presented by Edisa as the first supermicro using a micro-processor of 32/32 bits and not 16/32 bits like the others. Winds appear favorable for that equipment, since after its launching at the fair two deals were made with two businesses, one with a Rio Grande do Sul company, Extremo Sul, and another with the Kicey Facom Company of Sao Paulo.

Digirede, in turn, chose the supermicros for entering the general market and to stray a little from its specialization in bank automation. This year it launched the 8000 system and in the second half of the year, the 8700 system, with many CPU's designed for real time transaction systems. Digirede and Edisa, who are sharpening their claws for competing in the area, are relying on the Transactional Operational System (SOT) as one of the great weapons for conquering the market. In addition, the two have Unix-like systems, the Edix and Digix.

EBC with Plurix

The EBC presented the first member of the family, the EBC 320XX, at the fair. It is based on Motorola microprocessors 68010 and 68020. The first version, the 32021, has an initial capacity of 1 Mbyte and can include up to 8 terminals. The company bought the rights to the use of the Plurix System developed by the Electronic Computer Center of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, which baptized it with the name "E-ix".

According to marketing manager Gilberto Landim, the first 30 units have already been ordered and the company expects to maintain a line of production of 30 units per month. It enters the market to compete directly against Edisa and Digirede, and in December it already expects to reinforce its line of supermicros with the launching of the 32022. The equipment is designed for large configurations and operates with up to 32 terminals, a memory of 5 Mbytes and up to 16 units of the Winchester type of 300 Mbytes each.

The expansion of product lines also affected Medidata, which launched the M1001-Turbo. It derives from the Motorola 68000 line, and uses a Zilog Z8000 microprocessor of 16732 bits. Multiuser and multitask, the equipment can support a network of up to 25 terminals. The strategy adopted by the company for the sale of this machine is that it is "designed for companies that cannot afford the cost of a mini or supermini and are going to have available the product of a piece of equipment of the same performance at a more accessible price."

Prologica and Villares

During the period of the fair, Prologica decided to show the SP-32 outside the pavilions of Riocentro. It chose the Rio Sheraton Hotel for showing the results of an agreement signed with the Integrated Systems Laboratory of the Polytechnical School of the University of Sao Paulo. The goals of the company are not modest: It wants to turn the machine "into a national standard."

The SP-32 is compatible with the Unix V operational system and has an architecture based on the family of the Motorola 68000, 68010 and 68020 microprocessors. The company is waiting for the release of the Unix system before attacking the market and promises that by the end of the year it will install the first units for special customers. Even though it entered a little later, Prologica wants to win 25 percent of the market in 1987, guaranteeing that its equipment "is the most competitive in the market."

Villares, in turn, confronts a different situation. The V-90, a 32-bit piece of equipment that will be launched this month by the company, because of the capacity and configuration attained, should have a price that is higher than that of the supermicros on the market. For that reason it will at first start within a framework much more designed for automation. "However, there is a space in the general market that may be serviced by that equipment," declares Jose Maria Ribiero, the marketing manager.

One of the great advantages offered is the use of the Hitachi Renix system, described by Ribeiro as "a Unix with a layer of real time." The machine is also based on the Motorola 68000 and 68010 lines and should have its first units delivered in June.

Compacts, ~~Are~~ Coming Thing

Rio de Janeiro DATA NEWS in Portuguese 9 Sep 86 pp 6-20

[Article by Maria Edicy Moreira: "Compacts Market on the Way to Consolidation"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--While the Sucesu Fair held in Sao Paulo in 1985 gave prominence to the MXX, XT and AT micros, today acclaimed on the market, this year's fair in Rio de Janeiro brought as a principal tendency, the fever of compactness, although the AT's also attracted the attention of the public. With a certain lag with respect to the industrialized countries, Brazil finally appears to be heading toward the consolidation of the market of portable and transportable micros.

Companies such as CCE Informatica, Softec, Prologica and ATS Tecnologia showed, with the launching of their portable or transportable micros, that they are ready to fight for a piece of that sector of the incipient market, exploited mainly by Microtec with its XT-Paq, and Milmar, with the Laser.

As a weapon for entering into this fight, CCE Informatica has its Executive XT, the most portable equipment shown at the Informatics Fair. It weighs only five kilos and its dimensions are 44.9 centimeters long, 7 centimeters high and 30.5 centimeters deep.

In addition to having the equipment with the smallest size, another strong argument by the CCE in overcoming competition, according to its marketing manager Joao Pedro Bittencourt, is its price. A basic configuration, despite having few resources, with 704 Kbytes of memory, a drive and keyboard, costs 26,000 cruzados, a little more than half of the price of its closest competitor, the Solucion 16 made by Prologica, which costs 49,000 cruzados.

Available in November

With these arguments, CCE seeks to sell its micro to liberal professionals, students and small and medium-sized companies. Forecast production is 1.5 units per month as of November, when the item will begin to be placed on the market. In 1987, this number will be increased to 2,500 per month.

Made with an Intel 8088 microprocessor and a CCE/DOS operational system compatible with the MS-DOS of the IBM PC-XT, the Executive has a memory capacity of 704 Kbytes and a keyboard with 85 keys with all the characters and accents of the Portuguese language. Enclosed in its cabinet is a slim drive of 5.25 inches, a connector for linking to a second drive, a color graphic video signal with RGB outputs and composite video, and a joystick entry.

In addition to that, the user may work with up to two 10 Mbyte Winchester units, and in the future with a liquid crystal display with graphic resolution of 640 x 200 points or 80 columns per 25 lines. The display is not yet available. The equipment accepts a video monitor or TV set as a monitor and may be connected to a large computer, operating as a terminal, or it can be part of a local network.

Softec

Another company that wishes to place two portable micros in the market is Softec. The prototype of its equipment, the Ego Portatil, shown at the fair, measures 39 centimeters wide, 47 centimeters deep, 9.5 centimeters high, and weighs 12 kilos.

The objective, according to Antonio Sergio Gabriel, sales manager, is that of winning a market made up of persons who work at home, professional consultants, and company training areas. Despite the fact that its prices of 55,000 cruzados being well above the 26,000 cruzados of the CCE Executive, which offers basically the same facilities with the exception of a liquid crystal display and a drive, Gabriel reveals that Softec does not fear

competition. In his opinion, the CCE equipment is a product with a longer maturation period and Softec has in its favor the fact of having entered the market in October with its Ego Portatil in October.

Despite not fearing competition, the Softec production goal is considerably less ambitious: 60 machines per month, increasing to 150 as of 1987.

"Softec already has 60 orders on hand," declares Gabriel.

Fitted into a briefcase of the "007" type, the Ego Portatil has a memory capacity of 259 Kbytes, with the potential of being expanded to 704 Kbytes and a liquid crystal screen of 9 inches. It can work with up to two slim 5 1/4 inch drives and a 10-Mbyte Winchester. The basic configuration, which costs 55,000 cruzados, has 256 Kbytes of memory, a keyboard and two 5 1/4 inch drives.

Prologica

Prologica is in the field of transportation. It presented its Solution 16 at the Fair and with it expects to win a market made up of liberal professionals and large companies that have scattered operations. "Our equipment is ideal for companies that need to be carrying the computer from one level to the other," declares Eneas Squassoni, marketing manager.

Because of its characteristics, the equipment is going to compete directly with transportables PC-PAQ of Microtec, the Next of ATS Tecnologia, and with the new portables.

The Solution is a 16-bit micro based on the Intel 8088 microprocessor with 256 Kbytes of memory, expandable to 512 Kbytes. It has an 89-key keyboard with characters in Portuguese, and 10 function keys and a small number keyboard. It operates with up to two 5 1/4 inch drives and it has outputs for a 12-inch video monitor or television set. Its main case, excluding the keyboard, measures 45 centimeters in length, 27.5 in height, and 37.5 in depth. Total weight of the equipment is 16.5 kilos.

Already available to users are interfaces for connection to large equipment such as IBM, Burroughs, VAX and COBRA, a feature which according to Eneas Squassoni expands the possibilities for the application of the machine, leading many companies to choose to use it as an intelligent terminal.

A basic configuration of the Solution with two drives and 256 Kbytes of memory costs 49,000 cruzados. Prologica has already sold 800 units in July and its production goal is 1,000 units per month.

ATS

ATS Tecnologia is making its debut in the market with its Next, which it describes as portable but actually is only a transportable micro, which has a main cabinet with a detachable keyboard, and measures 46.7 centimeters wide, 22 centimeters high and 49 centimeters deep. Its weight is 15 kilos, which is less only than the weight of the Solution, which is 16.5 kilos.

In terms of memory capacity, the Next is the most powerful among the compacts that are being placed on the market. It begins with a memory of 640 Kbytes and can reach up to 1 Mbyte. Similarly, the user has available a Pen Light input and a real time clock, features that competitors do not offer. The equipment also has an input for a 9-inch terminal or TV monitor, controlled by up to two Winchester drives of 10, 40 and 80 Mbytes and a streamer tape as a backup.

A basic configuration consisting of 640 Kbytes of memory, input for Pen Light, 9-inch monitor and two drives, costs 55,000 cruzados. The equipment, according to Jose Carlos Capeto, should be placed on the market as of December. He points out that the hopes for sales of the ATS are focused on the small and medium-size companies.

Software Gains in Importance

Rio de Janeiro DATA NEWS in Portuguese 9 Sep 86 pp 6-20

[Article by Jussara Maturato: "Software, from Extra to Leading Man"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--More than the presentation of products, the majority of the exhibitors of the VI Informatics Fair sought to come closer to the users. This strategy became evident with the participation of a large number of producers and distributors of software at the manufacturers' stands. This was an attractive option for the two sectors, since on the one hand there was the interest of the software companies in disseminating their systems without becoming lost among the equipment, and on the other, the concern of the manufacturers in emphasizing the practical use of their products.

For Mainframe Computers

In this fair, participation by the subsidiaries and distributors of foreign software for mainframe computers followed the trends of the Brazilian market. There were few introductions for large-size equipment but in exchange these companies showed their interest in other areas such as those compatible with the IBM-PC and those of the superminis.

Execplan Sistemas was one of the few to exhibit a new product, the already announced FQS, a system for access to data contained in Fsam, DL/1, IMS/DB and VM/CMS files. Through menus, the user can handle data with the possibility of transferring them to PC's. The software was developed by Altergo, a company of the Thorn Emi Computer Software Company.

Cincom Systems has already made official the launching of the Supra, a relational data bank manager exhibited by the company as the base for the TIS/XA line--The Information System/Extended Architecture. With the Supra, Cincom hopes to have 25 percent of the Brazilian market of data bank management systems in 1987, which is estimated at 100 units per year. Development of the product used up resources on the order of \$60 million and its cost on the national market is estimated at between \$150,000 and \$400,000, depending on the configuration.

Another supplier who based his participation on the relational data bank management was Tecom, distributor of the products of Cullinet Software. The company presented the IDMS/R and also used the occasion to reveal other systems such as the ICMS--Information Center Management System--for micro-mainframe links, and the CMS--Cullinet Manufacturing System--for production planning and control.

Support for the PC's

The softwares for the PC's were announced as tools for support of mainframes, computers. With this strategy, the Pansophic Company launched a version of Easytrieve Plus, a data management and information retrieval system for PC's. According to Roberto Regente, a company division manager, this version allows the creation of programs in the micro which can be used in the environment of the mainframe. "However, there exists the option of using the system only in the micro," he said.

In turn, Computer Associates [CA], who foresaw focusing its presentation on the CA-Universe, another relational data bank manager, changed its strategy. The Estimacs System for planning and supervising projects concluded by stealing the scene. Designed for standard IBM-PC micros, the product was conceived for forecasting time and cost of manpower to be displaced in the development of a system for mainframe. The product was developed by Macs--a company recently acquired by Computer Associates--whose products were sold in Brazil by Tecom. In this fashion, CA takes over the installed base of Macs products on the Brazilian market at the level of support and maintenance.

SCI--Sistemas, Computacao e Informatica--also presented for the first time the line of applications of MSA, which it has been representing since January. The novelty was the agreement of the two companies, which stipulates the development of two versions by the SCI of the MSA products for national superminis and minis.

For Superminis

Despite being in the formative stage, the Brazilian supermini market is beginning to arouse the interest of software houses previously devoted to equipment of larger size. Cincom Systems and McCormack and Dodge adopted specific commercial strategies for this area. Both have versions for superminis which cost up to 50 percent less than the copies of software for large computers.

In addition to the variety of manufacturers, that which makes this market attractive is the forecast that the area will reach rates of growth rather higher than those of mainframe computers. The McCormack and Dodge Company already has available a version of the GL: Millenium for the MX-850 equipment of Elebra, while the Cincom Company guarantees that its line of products is compatible with the superminis of Elebra, Itautec, Labo, ABC Bull and COBRA. At this informatics fair, the company exhibited systems in the ABC Bull and Elebra.

Although announced 2 years ago, the superminis are beginning to arrive in the markets with a library of software that is not too varied. Few national products, some versions of foreign software for this area of equipment, and the lines of systems offered by the manufacturers of origin were characteristics which marked the presentation of the superminis in this fair.

The greater part of the software was exhibited at the stands of manufacturers like COBRA, Elebra, Labo, Itaotec and ABC Computadores. In the line of applications, the Datasul Company launched a version of its PCP--system for programming and control of integrated systems--for the I-9000 of Itaotec. ABC Computadores has already presented the line of Honeywell Bull applications for its ABC-2000/10, which varies between office automation, electronic mail handling, management of data banks, and others. For the presentation of the 8090, Labo considered the series of applications that are used in its minis, and also the line of IBM software.

Other products, however, despite the fact that they were announced, were presented while running in the machines. Such is the case of Control Manufacturing, the system for planning and control of production in the Cincom System, used in the MX-850 of Elebra. Likewise, the Soft Consultoria Company presented the SAS, System for Statistical Analysis, in the C-1400 of COBRA.

The Oracle, a relational data bank management system distributed by Compucenter, was demonstrated running in standard IBM-PC micros, in the MX-850 and in the COBRA C-1400.

Already the Technical Union of Engineering and Trade has developed programs for the C-1400 for support of engineering projects, which vary from structural calculations to the finishing details. In the area of industrial automation, the Sisgraph Company demonstrated its CAD/CAM System using the MX-850.

Data Communications

Since the preference of the manufacturers in exhibiting their superminis was that of demonstrating solutions in network, software for the communications of data was prominent. Itaotec demonstrated the I-9000 linked to its line of equipment, exchanging information. ABC brought software for connecting the ABC 2000/10 with the Bull DSA (Distributed Software Architecture) architecture. COBRA preferred to present the ease of shifting programs written in Cobol to the C-1400 of the COBRA 500 line, in addition to remote applications using the X.25 (Zodiac) protocol.

In turn, Elebra directed its participation toward the integration of the MX-850 to micros and mainframes through the Decnet net of Digital or Rempac. In the case of micros, the manufacturer will begin to sell the DecNet/DOS, which allows those compatible with the IBM-PC to operate as a node of the DecNet network, facilitating their integration with the MX-850. The RTA was also presented for the first time. It is sold by OPT Informatica, which links a micro compatible with the Apple to Rempac through telephone access and on that bases can access applications in the MX-850.

For IBM-PC Compatibles

In the Area of those compatible with the IBM PC, integrated software continues to prevail. No fewer than three new systems were launched at this fair. Tecom, distributor of Cullinet mainframe products, begins to sell the Golden Gate, a system made up of an electronic record, text processor and data bank generator, among others.

The Wild West has already arrived in the market with the announcement of Best Series, a package made up of five systems: BestMenu (system of menus planned by the user himself), BestFriend (program for facilitating interface by users with the PC), BestWord (word processor), BestCalc (electronic record) and Best-Spell (spelling corrector). The package costs around 10,000 cruzados, an "attractive" price with which the manager of the company, Ricardo Cidale, hopes to win a good part of this market.

To complete its line consisting of Redator [Editor] (word processor) and Calctec (electronic record), Itautech launched the data bank manager for PC's. According to the company, within a short time the three systems will be integrated to allow the exchange of information between one program and another.

Another system launched by Itautech was the communications servant, which allows the I-7000PCxt, PCit or PCxt II microcomputers, provided they are configured with the label of Local Net, to be linked for the transfer of files or for emulating a terminal with the I-9000 or mainframe IBM.

In this same line, Intercorp presented the Statgraphics, a graphics statistics system, and the Fastback, an auxiliary system for the more rapid execution of hard disk backup. Micrografs in turn launched a version for the 16-bit micros of Cadgrafs, a generator of bidimensional designs using keyboard commands.

The novelties in applications were presented by Wormald Resmat and Task-Sistemas de Computacao. The former presented a version for the 16-bit micros of Datasystems, a system for the supervision and control of fires, electrical power, hydraulic structure, refrigeration and others. It is a basic structure designed for serving the processing industry.

"Based on this model, the system developed according to the needs and nature of each company," explains Luiz Fernando Portella, manager of the systems division of Wormald. The system must maintain interface with each item of the process through connection with stations that store information which is subsequently relayed to the central station for updating of the system.

At the other end, Task presented Forponto, a system of control and survey of personnel attendance. According to Ilan Goldman, director of marketing, the system can control and handle time cards for companies with up to 5,000 employees. The software can be fed into the PC stand alone, but it can also operate linked to electronic terminals. At the fair, Dimep was demonstrating the system.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRAZIL

SANTA RITA DO SAPUCAI: NEW ELECTRONICS MAGNET WITH 28 FIRMS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Luiz Carlos D'Avila Correa: "Valley of Electronics Explodes"]

[Text] The traditional coffee growers and dairy farmers of the region tried to prevent it, but wages in the city rose, and maids and seamstresses could no longer be found. In compensation, however, Santa Rita de Sapucaí, 450 kilometers from Belo Horizonte and nearly 170 kilometers from Sao Paulo, became the first informatics center of the country with the effective integration between the entrepreneurial and academic circuits.

Today there are 28 informatics plants there, the great majority of very small size, and with all their technicians and engineers trained in the three schools of the sector located there, one of them being the Francisco Moreira da Costa Technical Electronics School--ETE--the first of its type in Latin America. They have trained 4,000 professionals up to now. Today called the "Valley of Electronics," Santa Rita do Sapucaí is located in a mountainous region, having emerged from among coffee plantations and dairy farms. It already has a population of 45,000 inhabitants, compared to 28,000 in 1980.

Businessmen meet all the time with the 1,200 students of the ETE, the National Telecommunications Institute (INATEL) and of the Informatics School, in the streets, bars and restaurants, and they exchange ideas. The companies that do not compete among themselves, each with a line of products, maintain themselves in permanent collaboration. If one of them needs a certain service, a lathe for example, and it does not have that capability, it uses the idle equipment of another in a relationship of perfect harmony.

The 26 companies have 1,300 employees, 40 percent of them women, and they are in a permanent state of expansion, in addition to witnessing at this time the institution of six more projects, to say nothing of the already expressed desire to the local prefecture by new investors interested in investing in Santa Rita.

According to Vice Prefect Paulo Frederico Toledo, the wages paid by the local informatics companies corresponds on the average to 80 percent of the pay in large cities such as Sao Paulo, ranging between 5,000 cruzados and 8,000 cruzados for technicians with 1 year of training: "And 10,000 cruzados in

Sao Paulo do not even have the purchasing power comparable to 4,000 cruzados here," he comments, making an apology for the advantages: "Tranquility and a very low level of crime in the city." The outbreak of informatics began in Santa Rita at the beginning of this decade. Tax collections have increased in the city by more than 2000 percent, and among its companies the largest are Linear Equipamentos Eletronicos Ltda., Telecomunicacoes Ltda., Leucotron Equipamentos Ltda., Sigma Informatica Ltda. and Morre Formularios Ltda.

Linear, for example, a traditional manufacturer of UHF and VHF transmitters and repeaters, laboratory instruments and complementary modular accessories, towers, power dividers and others, is already presenting its fifth generation of TV signal receivers via satellite, according to its general manager Eleias Calil.

With nearly 220 employees, it started out in an INATEL classroom with five former students, who at that time were professors in the school. The company now has 2,000 repeaters and a like number of systems for receiving TV signals via satellite, having 45 percent and 5 percent, respectively of this market in the country.

The professional TV signal receivers are used by the prefectures of cities that are not yet a part of the National Telecommunications Net and for that reason do not receive TV signals. The domestic receivers offer the advantage of tuning in any satellite channel from which a signal is being received.

Linear exports 20 percent of its annual production to Latin American countries such as Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and French Guiana, having reached overall sales of 36 million cruzados in 1985 and foreseeing sales of 100 million cruzados this year. The doubling of its production of receivers, and the beginning of exports to the United States is the main goal of Linear for next year.

Leucotron, according to its director, Marcos Goulart Vilela, in addition to serving the domestic market today with almost all of its equipment for chemistry laboratories, PABX telephone exchanges, and developing software, is now negotiating exports of its first line of products to Germany, Ecuador, Asian countries, the Middle East, and so forth. Producer mainly of video terminals, it sold nearly 1.2 million cruzados worth last year and for this year it expects 10 million cruzados, already on order.

Santa Rita do Sapucaí is at this time holding its second industrial fair and the great attraction of the event, which was attended by the executive secretary of the SEI [Special Secretariat of Informatics], Jose Rubens Doria, was Alfatel. This is a completely innovative telephone developed by NPD Major Ltda., a microcompany resulting from the partnership of three INATEL students, all of them 25 years old, and a rancher of the region. According to Marcos Vinicius Pereira, the telephone allows access to the data bank of the concessionaire, eliminating the need for telephone lists. It can also be connected directly to telex, and allows various options. The

coupling of a micro component turns it, for example, into an electronic secretary, with the use of only a recorder, and another allows the owner, even when absent from his home, to turn off any electrical device, it being only necessary to dial his telephone number.

According to Marcos Vinicus, three multinationals and a national company have already expressed an interest in purchasing the patent for the telephone (it is already patented in 24 countries), the last one, Mani Digi, offering 15 million cruzados. Telemig should shortly test the device, and according to its president, Paulo Heslander, within a maximum of 3 or 4 years it should already be in commercial production.

8908

CSO: 3699/9

CHILE

IN DEPTH LOOK AT NATIONAL PARTY

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 23 Aug-3 Sep 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Luisa Garcia]

[Text] Now that the National Party is in the news because of its "governability accord" with the DC and other parties in the Alliance, more than one person will ask who, among those who once supported this traditional group, is responsible for this initiative. Or, in other words, what is the PN today?

It has the same name, seal and headquarters as the party established in 1966 with the merger of the liberals, conservatives and National Action, and which succeeded in winning 23 percent of the votes in 1973. However, the leaders, militants and in the final analysis the "base levels" have today broken up into various groups, or are awaiting unity. There has been a breakdown. The outstanding result is that the PN is running well ahead of the other parties in the center-right in public opinion surveys. Its members are aware of this. "Among all of the blunders of the right wing, we must have done something right to keep the name," they told QUE PASA. And they are not thinking of abandoning it. They also feel that they are the repository of the feelings of the liberals and conservatives, "the genuine representatives of the traditional Chilean right wing." And they have no doubt that despite the "strategic" differences, unity will come sooner or later. But as it has not yet and there is discussion of pacts and accords, a summary of its current status is in order.

They appeared on the scene in October of 1983, following an appeal issued by Carmen Saenz, Silvia Alessandri and Alicia Ruiz Tagle. "The PN must not die," they proclaimed, and they began to tour the provinces to make contact with former militants. However, organization took time. Not everyone agreed with the revival of the old group as it had been. There were those who tended toward the establishment of a new organization which would also rally center-rightist sectors. On 13 December of that year, at a meeting of former parliamentarians, a mediation commission was appointed to formulate a proposal of unity for the two bodies in the process of formation--National Unity and the National Party. A month later, Francisco Bulnes, Sergio Diez and Edmundo Eluchans presented their formula, which called for the establishment "for now" of an organization to be called the National Union, with Andres Allamand as

secretary general. Then, at a convention, the name, statement of principles and provisional authorities of the united group would be established. This proposal was rejected by the Organization Committee of the PN, which believed that it "lacked political realism."

Those Who Remained

And this is how the "scattering" of the former national parliamentarians, who have recently been affiliating and reaffiliating with various movements, began. Four of the nine former national senators (the recently deceased Victor Garcia had joined the UN) still remain with the present PN. They are Fernando Ochagavia, Patricio Phillips and Julio Von Muhlenbrock and Enrique Curti. The Labor Front was established by the 1973 president of the group, Sergio Onofre Jarpa; Francisco Bulnes and Pedro Ibanez joined the UN; Sergio Diez is still "neutral;" and Armando Jaramillo heads the Republican Party.

Of the 41 former national deputies who held seats in the Chamber between 1967 and 1973 and are still living, there 14 have remained in the PN. They are Agustin Acuna, Silvia Alessandri, Victor Carmine, Gabriel de la Fuente, Juan Eduardo King, Evaldo Klein, Mario Marchant, Hardy Momberg, German Riesco, Rodolfo Ramirez, Alfonso Suarez, Silvio Rodriguez, Hugo Alamos and Mario Rios (the last two signed, but remain "passive," being mainly interested in unity). The remaining majority decided to join other groups, to abstain from political activity, or to occupy public posts. Some examples include Gustavo Alessandri, Juan Luis Ossa and Fernando Maturana, who are members of the UN; Maximiano Errazuriz and Gustavo Monckeberg, who are members of the UDI; Mario Arnello, who became director of the library system; Hermogenes Perez de Arce, who has not announced his position; and Fernando Schott and Luciano Vasquez, who are serving in diplomatic posts abroad.

Inside the PN

Every Thursday, some of the leaders (see photograph) meet for lunch in the Fernandez Concha Club, which has come down in the world, having been taken over from the Conservative Party, along with the members of the "Supreme Court." This body, entrusted with "safeguarding the prestige of the party," has among its members former national senator Enrique Curti (86); former conservative deputy Luis Valdes (73); Alessandri's former minister, Patricio Barros (65); former liberal deputy Edmundo Fuenzalida (71); former provincial president of the PN in Petorca Roberto Ossandon (76); former treasurer of the Liberal Party Galo Ojeda (71); former conservative Deputy Juan Valdes (80). A few meters away, at premises in the Balmaceda Center, which serves as the headquarters of the PN and has as its task the propagation of liberal thinking, the political "summit group" meets weekly.

And just as the party activity is carried out in one site inherited from the conservatives and another inherited from the liberals, there are also two factions in the group which have characterized its political action. The vanguard faction, represented by German Riesco and Pedro Correa, is seen as closer to an understanding with the republicans and the DC. Although it agrees with the concept of a broad political spectrum, the other group, headed by Carmen Saenz, insists on unity of the right wing.

Meanwhile, the party has its officers and four study commissions--legislative, foreign relations, economic and organization--for its functioning. QUE PASA was informed that all of these operate with a permanent staff of two and a team of workers which varies with the needs. No names were provided.

Most communes in the capital and the cities in the country, we were told, have leadership bodies. "A letter along with documents has just been sent to 1,000 leaders throughout Chile." No further details were given. And what about funds? "We receive only voluntary contributions, and for the time being, admittedly, there are few," Carmen Saenz confided. There is no party computer or newsletter--"the price of being independent," Patricio Phillips said.

What about leaders within the party? None can be glimpsed, particularly when a number of its members, including the president, insist that "We have no political ambitions for the future." And what about possible presidential candidates? Phillips responded: "I have made out a current check for a 10-year period to Andres Allamand (president of the National Union)."

And how has this party done on the youth level? "We are doing better than many think, without so much fuss or publicity," the president of the youth organization, Alexander Lescot (25), said. He has a degree in public administration and made his debut in politics in 1984 in the election of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the statutes of the FECH. Although the leadership of the youth group will be renewed this year, it has not presented a slate in any elections nor had any representation at any university students center, nor has it "penetrated" the Law Faculty at the University of Chile, and at Catholic University, it has little weight. Specifically, the organization has participated in five university elections, but has proposed its own slate only twice. Its members participated in the FECH elections in 1984 and 1985 along with other center-rightist and independent groups supporting the University Front slate. On both occasions, they elected one voting member. They also supported the joint right-wing slate last year to elect the officers of the FEUSACH, which won 24.7 percent of the votes in all. In 1985, they put forth their own slate for membership in the University Council Plenum at the UC (they won 3.8 percent of the votes) and in the elections of the University of Concepcion Students Federation, winning 10 percent of the votes. The new National Youth may need more fuss and publicity.

The Political Lines

The political position of the PN began to be delineated a short time after the official "green light" was given for its revival. It has repeatedly proclaimed its independence of the government and has evidenced a rather critical attitude of it, although it recognizes the Constitution and the legitimacy of the regime. In January of 1984, at a reception at the home of Patricio Phillips attended by leaders of various groups, the party made it clear that it deemed it essential to achieve a broad national consensus to "guarantee a democratic future government." This position became less forceful when in July of that same year, the party decided to remain outside the Group of Eight and not to sign the National Democratic Accord, because, it was explained, the party was not prepared to abandon its "autonomy," but would continue seeking an understanding with other groups.

The product of this understanding was a proposal for transition which the PN made public in October of 1984, and which was addressed in particular to the DC. The only response was a pat on the head. A year ago, the party signed the National Accord, which it termed a document of "overwhelming historic importance." During its drafting, the PN made a suggestion which was rejected. It pertained to making the text more profound in order to convert it into a political pact which would provide a government "alternative."

Quite insistently, the PN is now putting the finishing touches on a "governability accord" drafted by its secretary general, Pedro Correa, and the secretary general of the DC, Eugenio Ortega. This document, with more than 90 points, sets out "to establish the bases of support for the future democratic regime and government." In principle, it will be signed by the parties in the Alliance. If this is done, it will be a first step, the PN says, toward dialogue with the armed forces. In fact, some National Party leaders have already held meetings to "sound out" members of the Junta. Later, they say, it will be necessary "to negotiate" other matters, such as the transition, the candidate and the concrete program for government. Why was an agreement sought first with the DC and not with the right wing, the National Union in particular? According to Pedro Correa, this was a question of strategy. It seems obvious to him that the "UN is seeking an agreement in the direction of a right wing-armed forces government, while we in the National Party believe that this is not feasible and that it would mean suicide for the Chilean right wing." And he added: "I do not believe in a future government which is exclusively rightist, because it would not have a base of support." If their document is not a success, the PN leaders insist that they will seek another path. With whom?

National Officers

President--Carmen Saenz de Phillips (former vice president of the PN).

Vice Presidents--Fernando Ochagavia (agronomical engineer, receiver in bankruptcy, former national senator); German Riesco (former president of the SNA, former national deputy); Silvio Rodriguez (businessman, former national deputy for Talca) and Silvia Alessandri (former national deputy).

Secretary neral--Pedro Correa O. (lawyer, exporter, former secretary of the Senate Finance Committee, 1973).

Political Commission--Agustin Acuna (former national deputy); Adolfo Ballas (lawyer, former member of the Political Commission of the PN); Osvaldo Bobadilla (advertising executive); Alexander Lescot (graduate in public administration); Luis Smock (former president of the National Youth at the Technical University); Anibal Pizarro (history professor); Patricio Phillips (farmer, former national senator); Ramon Luco (former PN councilman, former mayor of Las Condes) and Alicia Ruiz Tagle de Ochagavia (former director of children's nurseries and Navidad Committee, in the southern part of Santiago).

5157

CSO:3348/812

CHILE

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF MEMBER GRANTS INTERVIEW

PY080228 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview granted by Major General Alejandro Medina Lois, national defense joint chief of staff, the journalist Blanca Arthur in Santiago--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] [Arthur] Are we at war again, General?

[Medina] It depends on how you interpret the meaning of war. If you interpret it in the traditional sense of the word, this is naturally not the case. But in keeping with the way in which Soviet imperialism develops its aggression, it is a fact that we are waging a war.

[Arthur] Why haven't we been able to win the war over the past 13 years? Or must we understand that the discovery of the arsenals and the attack on the president are a new declaration of war?

[Medina] The fact is that we are not waging a war in which you win or you lose. It is an unrelenting war that will last as long as Russia exists with its imperialism and its ill will toward Chile and toward our government for the defeat it suffered in 1973.

[Arthur] Do you believe that Chile is the Soviet Union's principle enemy?

[Medina] We are not the only ones. Any country can be the target of the hegemonistic aspirations being pursued by Russia. Thus, any country can be a target in this war without borders.

[Arthur] And in this war without borders, as you describe it, should the Armed Forces readjust their tactics and strategy to confront it? Is there a new approach to combat the domestic enemy in the wake of the most recent developments?

[Medina] Certainly. This is part of the permanent assessment that must be made from the viewpoint of national security. New systems must be developed vis-a-vis new situations to confront them. And this is why with the increased danger on the domestic front it has been necessary for all national defense organizations to increase their activities.

[Arthur] What are the chances that armed subversive groups in Chile can succeed against professional Armed Forces that count on such an overwhelming number of troops?

[Medina] The numerical advantage is not the only important thing. There are a number of elements that make this type of subversive action hopeless in Chile. First, there is a firm government that acts in a balanced and steady fashion. Then there are the national defense organizations, which have the capability, motivation, and desire to fulfill their constitutional duty of guaranteeing domestic security and the effectiveness of the nation's institutions. And lastly, there is the support of all the citizenry, which opposes these types of actions, as was proved on 9 September. Thus, these three elements--government, citizenry, and national defense--are the ones that ensure that the chances for subversion to succeed in Chile are virtually nil.

[Arthur] If you are not noticing any danger in the subversive actions, then...

[Medina] No, no. I am not saying that, because it could actually happen. There could be many killings and much destruction caused by the very powerful weapons they have smuggled into the country. However, whether they succeed in their ultimate goal--which is to seize power--I believe they have made a mistake by thinking the conditions are ripe in Chile for developing something similar to what was done in Nicaragua or what is being attempted in El Salvador. I believe so many delusions and lies are being circulated on our true situation, especially abroad, that they have wound up deluding themselves, believing the conditions of the ungovernability they expect for Chile have arrived.

[Arthur] Through Pinochet's death they sought to cause chaos and...

[Medina] Exactly. Their concrete plan was to cause chaos. Anyone may infer what was being sought with that "black September" plot if the situation is comprehensively assessed: the smuggling of arms, the killing of the president, and the arrival of the exiles to take advantage of this situation just two days after the attack.

[Arthur] However, the assassination attempt on President Pinochet failed almost by chance. Then, if they had succeeded in killing him, to what point would they have succeeded in achieving their goal of causing chaos?

[Median] Without denying the great and irreparable loss that it would have meant--because my general's leadership is irreplaceable--I believe that from the viewpoint of disorder, of the collapse of the state, they would not have achieved what they expected. There are constitutional laws that provide for a procedure and the person chosen would have completed the term. Thus, there would have been no such chaos because we have a well-organized state.

[Arthur] You said the subversive action was doomed, partly because of the capability of the defense organizations. Nevertheless, how can the effectiveness of the security services be rated if the president was almost killed, which means nothing was detected before...?

[Medina] I believe the success lies in the fact that my general is alive. Otherwise, he would be dead.

[Arthur] What do you think saved him?

[Medina] His guards. Despite the terrorists' preparations and the number of weapons they used, I think the president saved himself because of the security system that worked--even though five guardsmen were sacrificed--and also because of other fortuitous factors such as destiny and divine protection, which did not allow my general to be killed.

[Arthur] Do you mean the image of the Virgin that appeared on the windshield?

[Medina] No, I do not believe in that. However, I do believe there is a superior being protecting Chile and the leader of our government.

[Arthur] General, does the subversive strategy include infiltrating and causing divisions among the Armed Forces?

[Medina] Exactly. That has always been so.

[Arthur] Do you presently believe the actions of the subversives within the Armed Forces are an important factor?

[Medina] That is something they have always tried to do. They have always tried, especially the Communist Party, to make some of their people serve in the military to receive cheap training so that afterward they could carry out subversive actions. Although infiltration is far more difficult among the professional levels, all the defense organizations are aware of this problem and they are permanently alert to detect this sort of infiltration and to adopt the necessary precautions.

[Arthur] Have you infiltrated them? [as received]

[Medina] We prevent them from infiltrating our ranks. It is regrettable, but in institutions with thousands of members, sometimes there are some black sheep.

[Arthur] But I was asking you about the present situation, because in the attack against President Pinochet it was said during a clandestine press conference of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] that two active-duty military men--an officer and a corporal--participated in the attack.

[Medina] what they say cannot be proved easily. However, I trust in my Army and the manner in which it has been instructed and trained. Besides, the many declarations made abroad, like in CORRIERE DELLA SERA...

[Arthur] Which were denied...

[Medina] This proves these organizations will say any sort of lie to attain their objectives. Some have said all the terrorists have left the country, while others have said the opposite. Others have said Army personnel were

involved in the attack; still others have said there were only men; and even others have said that women also participated...

[Arthur] And what do you say, general?

[Medina] I think to begin with, an attack of this sort could not have been planned only inside Chile, given its characteristics. This means there was coordination from abroad, probably with Chileans trained abroad or even foreigners.

[Arthur] Have you discovered any conclusive evidence?

[Medina] No, there are assumptions based on facts and on our experience. It would not be right to give hurried judgments before justice clarifies them. The important thing is to investigate all alternatives in the case.

[Arthur] Regarding the seized weapons. Do you think all of them have been found, or are there more?

[Medina] It is thought part of an initial shipment has already been distributed and that is what is being found in different operations. It is natural that the terrorists abandoned the weapons so they would not be caught. This is similar to what happened in 1973.

[Arthur] Is it the same amount of weapons as found then?

[Medina] This is a different situation, because a larger amount of the same type of weapons was found in 1973. If I remember well; there were about 100,000. The weapons found now, although a smaller amount, have a power capability of unleashing a more severe civil war. Smaller weapons were found in 1973, but this time we found automatic weapons that are far more efficient.

[Arthur] And regarding training. Do you think there are subversive units prepared for a civil war?

[Medina] I think there must have been Chilean instructors, probably trained abroad, and possibly foreigners were expected to arrive, like in 1973. However, I believe that a training phase was still required and it had not yet been completed.

[Arthur] Then how would the civil war be carried out? Why don't you explain the possible war scenario?

[Medina] One must exercise a bit of imagination in this...

[Arthur] I imagine, General, that you, as the joint chief of staff of national defense, has made more than hypothetical exercises.

[Medina] Here we return to the point in which we said it is a war without boundaries and with different characteristics.

[Arthur] But, if you say a civil war was in the offing, what type of scenario was mounted?

[Medina] I believe they had a plan that required the overall action of a popular uprising, but it was to have been led by these armed groups that had initially tried to establish some liberated zones, from which they would then escalate the uprising. This strategy probably included an attempt to weaken confidence in the government in order to make the people feel defensive and thus become a passive factor. But those who formulate this type of strategy for Chile are greatly mistaken.

[Arthur] Do you consider exceptional measures such as the state of siege sufficient to fight subversion?

[Medina] It is a measure within the framework of the Constitution, and considering the unheard of incidents that occurred, it is fully justified. It is a way of giving more power to the authorities, who have to implement certain measures, but always within the framework of the law. These measures must be applied with levelheadedness.

[Arthur] Would you say it has been an effective measure for discovering subversive groups?

[Medina] I believe it is still too early to make an evaluation. In this case it must be taken into account that the investigation is in the hands of the judicial branch. Therefore one cannot expect quick results.

[Arthur] Then you prefer another type of investigation that would be more efficient?

[Medina] The question is if the investigation is carried out by other organizations that could appropriately and normally do so, then they are disqualified and they are not given sufficient credibility. It is the same as when the courts are criticized for delaying trials. In order to benefit justice, we probably give up some efficiency.

[Arthur] Can this concept be applied to this situation?

[Medina] It is applicable to this situation.

[Arthur] But, in your opinion what precise strategy is needed to efficiently fight subversion? For example, do you believe it is necessary to change the antiterrorist legislation?

[Medina] The fight against subversion, and this has been analyzed at the international level and within a historical context, does not have an exact strategy, especially if it is based on an exceptional measure. The strategy is based on a series of measures that each government must apply in accordance with the situation the country is experiencing.

[Arthur] Regarding our particular situation, what do you believe should be done with the communists? Bring them to trial? Put them away?
[Marginarlos]?

[Medina] In the first place, we must remember that we are all Chileans and we must act in the role of Chileans. But, within this framework of Chileans there are also common criminals who must be tried and put away so society can be protected. I believe we should act in the same way when dealing with those who are carrying out this type of activity. Because, many times within this quote pluralism unquote there is confusion regarding the fact that ideas should only be fought with ideas. But it must not be forgotten that along with the ideas there is also a violent, terrorist-type, stateless orientation that obeys Moscow's orders, and not the orders of the authorities we have chosen.

[Arthur] You divide Chileans into good and bad?

[Medina] Absolutely. For me the subversives are not bad Chileans, they are just not Chileans. Therefore, it is preferable that they go and enjoy the Soviet paradise, and they had better not bring up the problem of the exiles and say their situation is a human rights violation. If they believe the ideal lifestyle is to be found in the Soviet Union, then it is better to send them there so they can enjoy it.

[Arthur] In your opinion, what human rights can be violated when fighting terrorism?

[Medina] In this respect our institutions fully respect what is appropriate within the framework and their actions are legal. Interpretation of the procedures can lead to criticism that human rights are not respected. But the violation of physical integrity or dignity of the individual is not included in what has been established. That is not our purpose, but of course one person can be more sensitive than another.

[Arthur] General, would you say there is a certain fear in the higher Chilean ranks that after the fight against subversion, a situation similar to what happened in Argentina might arise here, of military men being brought to trial?

[Medina] In no way. First, it is not good to talk about comparisons. In any case, the situation in Chile is very different and we are absolutely calm regarding this matter. Of course, there could be some ignorant persons who might want our institutional development for political reasons to parallel that of Argentina.

[Arthur] What is your opinion of the trials in which Armed Forces personnel have been involved?

[Medina] When there have been cases of excesses we have acted within the law, and the courts have handed down decisions. We have just observed the case of Judge Cerda [in which Armed Forces members were indicted for human rights

violations in the 1970s], and the Supreme Court handed down its decision [acquitting those indicted]. This is proof the law is being applied.

[Arthur] Do you believe the Amnesty Law has accomplished its objective of achieving social peace?

[Medina] It must be remembered that in the beginning, during the early years of this government, both sides suffered casualties and the Amnesty Law has benefited both sides. Achieving healthy coexistence is the spirit of that law, because it applies the rules evenly, even though that is not the intention of many...

[Arthur] General, what is your opinion about the murder of leftists after the attack against the presidential entourage? Is it the "eye-for-an-eye" tactic?

[Medina] I believe that is an appropriate interpretation. One must first ask whom this tactic is going to harm. From the point of view of image, the government would not do such a thing, because its image would be very much harmed. On the other hand, from the viewpoint of the national defense institutions that participate in security activities, it is obvious such an action is not included in their rules and regulations. It is just not our way of doing things...

Cases like these should be handed over to the Judicial Branch so it can investigate them and let us hope it finds the guilty persons. From my point of view, however, one of the interpretations that is fairly reasonable is that there have been an increasing number of situations that improve the image of government and attract support for it. The subversives, who are teachers of psychopolitics, then come up with an action with the purpose of destroying that image of support. It is a common goal of subversive actions to attempt to cut any links that might lead to the identification of certain groups or terrorist leaders.

[Arthur] Then, do you believe they may have internal conflicts among themselves?

[Medina] Possibly, yes.

[Arthur] Do you rule out the possibility that they could be paramilitary groups of the opposition that acted out of revenge?

[Medina] That would not be very advantageous but it cannot be ruled out. As long as justice does not exhaust all investigations, any judgment could be superficial and untimely. Such groups may exist, but I think the possibility of this is minimal. However, it must be clear that government officials or people linked to government institutions could never have participated in such actions. About the existence of spontaneous groups? Well, there are criminals in many places.

[Arthur] We are currently observing an atmosphere of war in the country and...

[Medina] That is what they want. That is why it is important to be aware of the risk of trying to lead us into a civil war.

[Arthur] And how will the transition plans change?

[Medina] From the government's point of view, the timetable established by the Constitution approved by the majority of the people is clear.

[Arthur] Has anything changed from the point of view of the Armed Forces?

[Medina] It is very clear to us. And I want to say that as joint chief of staff of our national defense, I speak from a professional point of view regarding subversion. Everything else corresponds to the government whose officials follow the guidelines ratified by a plebiscite that has remained unchanged.

[Arthur] And what can you say, from your position, about the rumors of an internal coup or unrest in the barracks?

[Medina] As you said, they are just rumors and they are absolutely false. We must be confident of the solid cohesion of our Armed Forces. The rumors of unrest can only be understood as part of a psychopolitical pressure being exerted by the Communist Party, which tries to show division in the government and the Armed Forces. This situation aims at creating distrust within the government and the Armed Forces as well as doubt about the future of the country. It also seeks to create an apparent chaotic situation which would favor terrorism.

[Arthur] If you say the enemy in this subversive war is the Communist Party and Moscow, why doesn't the Chilean Government have the support of the United States?

[Medina] It is difficult to say. But I think the U.S. Government is being influenced by a leftist-minded theoretician in the state Department, as well as by some members of Congress, and--speaking from the propaganda point of view--by a negative image clearly created by infiltration.

[Arthur] Do you observe any sort of external pressure on the government putting it at the risk of destabilization?

[Medina] Certainly I believe that any intervention is negative, because it harms all the principles of healthy international coexistence. Now its practical results are relative, and they depend on the situation. Of course they can adopt measures that could strongly affect us. However, I believe and trust in President Reagan's good sense, which he demonstrated when he prevented protectionist measures.

[Arthur] Well, do you think the credits will be granted or denied to us?

[Medina] I would not be able to answer even if I had a crystal ball. I believe if they act sensibly they will not impose sanctions on a country that is paying its debts. I think that would be incomprehensible. Moreover, we

could reply accordingly, because if they do not provide us with the means, they will not be able to ask us to pay them back.

[Arthur] Sometimes there is the sensation that Chile is at war with the world: with Moscow, with the United States, with the EEC, because they all criticize us. What do you think of this?

[Medina] You have described an apocalyptic vision that has nothing to do with reality. I would say that you interpret things dramatically. How many times has this sort of boycott been attempted against Chile? And what results were obtained from it?

[Arthur] But Chile does not seem to have too many allies, even considering that we may be a special target for Moscow.

[Medina] There certainly is some negative influence by international parties that think they are supporting their counterparts in Chile. I believe this has not favored Chile at all. I think those international political parties forget that many of their actions affect all Chileans. In this sense I think it would be better if Chilean political leaders assumed their responsibility and stopped blaming things on the EEC, because it is the leaders who travel abroad to try to exert pressure for changes.

[Arthur] If the enemy does not give in, do you think the Armed Forces should continue to rule?

[Medina] We have a Constitution that is in force, and which the Armed Forces have sworn to respect and obey. The important thing--as has been said--is that this regime will influence the future, and we hope this means this democracy will continue under the best conditions.

[Arthur] Considering this protected democracy, do you think the Armed Forces should be subject to civilian power?

[Medina] Certainly, and they should comply with the duties established by the constitution.

[Arthur]...which grants them sufficient political participation through the national Security Council...

[Medina] Of course, because in the past we had no participation, so our present Constitution channels the duties of the Armed Forces to defending the country, and to guaranteeing the institutional order of the Republic.

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CSO: 3348/63

CHILE

FERNANDO AZULA ON NATIONAL CIVIC ASSEMBLY

Madrid TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Aug 86 pp 90-91

[Interview with Fernando Azula by Pedro Canales; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the meaning of the present mobilizations in Chile?

[Answer] They must be viewed as a part of very broad social reaction sponsored by the National Civic Assembly, which contains within it representatives of the whole Chilean political spectrum, from the left to the right. This social and political conglomerate is the most important achievement of the people in recent years. Here you have truck drivers, merchants, owners of small industries, Indians, teachers, doctors, lawyers, settlers, members of the ethnic minorities and even the church. This is a multifaceted organization.

[Question] Isn't there a danger that the right wing will capitalize on it?

[Answer] Some things must be explained. First of all, the Chilean right wing has understood that if the present situation continues for very long, it will produce such a profound radicalization that it will be unable to control the social system.

[Question] To what might such a situation lead?

[Answer] Possibly to civil war, to a very dangerous process of confrontation, with some sectors which are already evidencing discontent in the armed forces breaking away. The right wing has realized this, and for some time it has been exerting pressure on the regime, Pinochet specifically, with a view to reformulation to produce a democratic outcome. Either dictatorship continues or we return to democracy. This is the element which links all the citizens of Chile.

[Question] And do the conditions required for a democratic outcome exist?

[Answer] When the citizens are being fired upon, young people are setting themselves afire in the streets, industries are going bankrupt and closing down and the copper mines are being sold to private groups; when the schools and the hospitals, which were always public, are being auctioned off to the

highest bidder; when the islands off the southern coast of Chile, which are our natural heritage, are being sold; when there is clandestine traffic in blood and thousands of girls 11 and 12 years old are prostituting themselves--in such a situation, the only possible alternative is democracy.

[Question] Does the National Civic Assembly also include political parties?

[Answer] No, only social and professional organizations. And it is highly beneficial that the parties are not included, because they always seek to impose their programs.

[Question] What is being planned to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the military coup?

[Answer] The National Civic Assembly proposes to organize a week-long general strike. We will paralyze Chile, and we will show that we have succeeded in incorporating all of society.

[Question] Might the pope's planned visit to Chile have an effect on the critical political situation?

[Answer] The Chilean foreign minister, Del Valle, traveled to the Vatican to ask the pope to change the itinerary for his trip and not to visit Santiago, or Concepcion or Valparaiso, the largest urban centers in the country. He suggested a "state itinerary" to him, covering the Andes Mountains. The Vatican rejected the suggestion and retained the planned itinerary. The pope says he will meet with the Chilean people. Pinochet is fearful of 3 million Chileans coming to the capital to welcome the pope. This visit will shake the stability of the dictatorship.

[Question] What is the status of the economy?

[Answer] One of total breakdown. More than 50 percent of the industries have collapsed, and 30 percent of the people are unemployed. Even those who are working earn just enough for survival. The average wage is \$100. A situation of widespread poverty exists. More than half of the passengers on the public buses are peddlers, street singers, beggars.

[Question] What is the volume of Chile's foreign debt?

[Answer] It runs to about \$30 billion. In an extraordinarily poor and small country, such a debt mortgages the lives of three generations. And it was taken on, moreover, not by the state, but by the capitalists. When the banks collapsed, the International Monetary Fund forced the government to take over the debt. Otherwise, it would have suspended loans.

[Question] Is the union of teachers affected by the crisis as well?

[Answer] Yes, there are 25,000 unemployed teachers. The Union Association of Chilean Teachers (AGECH) has been struggling for 5 years. We have been repressed, our teachers have been arrested and premises have been searched. Last year they destroyed our printing press and killed a union leader. The

dictatorship wants to block the teachers. The AGECH led the national teachers' strike in June, a month before the national strike, and we took 4,000 teachers into the streets. The Association started less than 6 years ago with 20 teachers, and today more than 25,000 throughout the country are involved. It is the only professional organization which has succeeded in establishing itself in all the cities and towns of Chile, challenging the dictatorship.

[Question] Have these civic movements made any great impression on the armed forces?

[Answer] Yes. Air Force Gen Fernando Matthei says that he will only serve until 1989. Rodolfo Stange, general director of the police force, believes that his political role will not extend beyond what Pinochet's constitution allows. And Adm Jose Toribio Merino, the only remaining member of the first Junta under the dictatorship, is also beginning to give indications of fatigue and a desire to retire.

[Question] What about the base levels of the armed forces?

[Answer] Discontent reigns. For example, a short time ago, three soldiers were arrested because they were shouting "it will fall, it will fall," the most popular antidictatorship slogan, in a minibus. They were arrested, tortured and court-martialed. Finally the military court released them because the code does not provide for any such crime.

[Question] Does the United States urge any change in the armed forces or the regime?

[Answer] The statements made by Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Elliot Abrams, urging Pinochet to "seek a means of reaching an understanding with the Chilean democrats" and recommending a vote against further credit if the current violations of human rights continue, represent a red light both for Pinochet and for Washington. For if the United States does not intervene in time, there is a risk that anti-Americanism will develop in Chile which will in the long run threaten U.S. interests.

[Question] What do you think about the relations between the Spanish state and Chile?

[Answer] In my country, we view the contract the Spanish state has reached with the dictatorship on the sale of weapons with great concern. These are deterrent weapons which are being used in repression of the people--bombs and toxic gases. People, including children, have been killed by these bombs. The gains the Spanish state can obtain from such sales are small. On the other hand, the gains for Pinochet are very great. He is boasting that a democratic state is selling him weapons.

[Question] How might the situation in Chile develop in the short run?

[Answer] The hope of the people is for a turn toward democracy as soon as possible. But the regime is absolutely adamant, harsh and inhuman, with the

intention of remaining in power at all costs and at any price. Thus the force the people must rally will have to be greater than it is now, more extensive. What is clear to us is that Chile, in order to survive, must return to democracy and freedom.

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CS0:3348/812

CHILE

UDI LEADER ANALYZES TRANSITION PROCESS

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 21-27 Aug 86 pp 32-36

[Interview with Jaime Guzman, secretary general of the UDI, by Roberto Pulido, Patricia O'Shea and Gloria Stanley in Santiago; date not given]

[Text] Diagnosis of Chile at Present

"We believe that Chile today is experiencing difficult moments, with uncertainty and confusion prevailing in broad sectors of the citizenry. This is an empirical diagnosis which reality bears out. I believe that the causes of this confusion derive from the fact that a process is under way which is unprecedented and unheard of in the history of the country--the transition from an authoritarian to a fully democratic regime, through the application of a constitution which the military regime itself has promoted. To this factor must be added the lack of clarity on the part of the majority of the political protagonists, as reflected in a splintered opposition, as well as two other facts. They are the existence of a government which is not making an overall and consistent advance toward democracy, and the existence of certain civilian sectors which have been a part of this regime and have shown no capacity to distinguish between the omissions and errors of the government in these recent years and the overwhelming work of modernization and institutionalization carried out since 1973."

[Question] What, then, would the purpose of the document "Chile Now," which the UDI has just made public, be?

[Answer] The main goal we are seeking to achieve with this document is a distinction between these two realities--the analysis or judgment of the contingent actions of the government currently and the overwhelming work of modernization in the economic and social sectors and institutionalization in the political realm which has been carried out from 1973 to the present, with an obviously more productive period between 1973 and 1981, when the economic crisis began to have its negative and eroding effects.

To fail to make this distinction, we believe, would mean favoring the opposite dynamic, which would in the end destroy not only the achievements of this regime, but also the ideas which inspired it, which coincide with the concept of the fully free society the UDI supports.

[Question] And what, in your view, is the permanent aspect of this regime?

[Answer] If one looks at the current picture in the country as compared with that in 1973, there are massive achievements reflecting the fact that Chile has opened up to the advances of the world after decades of isolation. Access to technology, computers and data processing has made the improvement of the productive apparatus and the general modernization of the country possible. The adoption of a market social economy system reflects, generally speaking, one of the most decisive and modernizing historic changes in this century. In the labor sector, there has been progress toward new systems of labor relations, based on respect for freedom of trade union affiliation, collective bargaining by enterprises and not by sectors of activity, and a search for strike formulas which equitably reconcile not only the interests of the employers and the workers, but those of the rest of the community as well. The main thrust of the social security reform was to establish a firm grip on a system which was completely broken down, which meant miserable pensions for those involved in it, and which was, in the final analysis, a time bomb for our future.

On the other hand, the whole struggle against extreme poverty has achieved significant gains on the basis of a fundamental criterion--refusing to yield to the excessive demands of pressure groups, while undertaking the defense of the poorest sectors, precisely those of whom the greatest sacrifices are demanded when populist formulas are given rein, as a priority.

In the political realm, it was the 1980 Constitution, with its full reformulation of our democratic institutions, which introduced proper corrections based on the political and institutional experience prior to 1973, along with creative innovations of great import for the future. All the things I have listed briefly above constitute a massive effort, valuable not because this or that government achieved it, but basically because of the intrinsic content.

Civil Commitment to Carry the Principles Forward

[Question] And can these guidelines be carried forward if the government itself does not make the necessary advances to establish them in the country, and if the civil sector does not support them, while public confidence is the vital element?

[Answer] The task of carrying this work forward does not depend absolutely on what the government does or does not do. The projection of this work involves and also falls to, as such, the entire civil sector which supports the principles of a free society and which, in one way or another, has participated in or supported the regime. Naturally, to the extent that the government wins back more of the citizens' support and evidences clear pursuit of a democratic institutional goal, consistent economically and socially with what the basic guidelines of a fully free society are, the possibility that this work will endure and go forward is much greater than if the government pursues a path unrelated to these criteria. But even if the government does not adopt the proper path, those of us in the civil sector who

share this thinking must take up this task. Naturally, the conditions would be much more difficult, but this would not relieve us of the responsibility for pursuing this task.

[Question] And how can this civil sector take up this task?

[Answer] In various ways. First, by clarifying the concepts and criteria regarded as basic, and distinguishing between those government actions which reflect this thinking and those which do not. And secondly, by making the desirable guidelines known to the public, so that it will adopt them, such as to shape a civic alternative which the government can accept, if it so desires, or which can be projected independent of the government, if it fails to take it up appropriately in the period between now and 1989.

[Question] Is the document "Chile Now" a political project, then? To whom is it addressed--the government or the public?

[Answer] The ideas in this document are addressed to the public. And it is to be hoped that to the extent that it wins support, it will provide bridges by which various sectors of the citizenry can move toward these plans or other similar ones which will enrich it, so as to shape the civic alternative which is needed not only for the period between 1986 and 1989, but beyond 1989, that is to say beyond the actions and duration of the present government.

A Party or Federation of Parties

"A political movement must be able to put forth a national plan, to formulate it as its own expression, its political banner, and to seek its acceptance by the government involved. But a national project does not lose validity if a government does not properly endorse it, because its value is independent and exists over and above that. We believe that precisely what the traditional right wing did not have in the decades prior to 1973 was a political program with a meaning for the future, with conceptual solidity and a potential to rally the citizenry."

[Question] Does the UDI hope to be the centralizing axis of the right-wing and center-rightist forces?

[Answer] Rather than a centralizing axis, the UDI wants to be a tributary, making as great and rich a contribution as possible, of this great river which all of those sharing the ideas of a free society should constitute. We are seeking to make a contribution which can be enriched by other sectors of the citizenry, without any desire for hegemony, but rather with the sole purpose of proceeding to define clear lines of action on the basic issues Chile must address.

From this point of view, we have not wanted to use the expression "right wing," because without suffering from any complexes in this regard, we believe that there are many sectors which share the principles of a free society but which for various reasons, do not feel that they are a part of what is called "the right wing" in Chile. And it is necessary to rally all of these sectors for the drafting of a joint national project covering the political, economic,

social and cultural realms and providing an alternative now for 1989. For in that year, not only will the presidential succession be decided, but a congress will also be elected. We believe that to the extent that a maximum of support of these plans is achieved, they will have greater weight in our civic future.

[Question] And should there be a political structure to this movement?

[Answer] It seems to me essential that these plans be supplemented by a political structure, which could be that of a political party or of a number of parties joined together in a federation. But this is a problem of a practical nature which will have to be studied and discussed on the basis of the legal and real possibilities. We do not seek to force all individuals into membership in a movement or political party, because we understand that there are those who, because of their professions or other activities or still other reasons, do not want to be militants in a political party. But we do believe it is absolutely essential for all individuals who feel a civic responsibility to collaborate, if not as militants, at least as supporters of and active participants in the political work. It is important that those whose thinking is identified with the postulates of a free society cease to be mere spectators on the political scene.

The 24 Propositions

The basic propositions set forth in the document "Chile Now" can be summarized in 24 points, covering the economic, social, cultural and political fields. In an attempt to synthesize them, we might say the following.

In the economic realm, we urge the establishment of the foundations of a free economic system; the maintenance of harmonious stability among the macroeconomic variables; the assignment of a subsidiary role in our economy to the state; increased investment and employment; the advance of small enterprises to the technological frontiers and an increase in their potential; development of internal and external competence; and an approach to our foreign and domestic debts characterized by realism and resolve.

In the social and cultural realms, we plan to strengthen regionalization; to reorient and complete the modernization of the health and justice sectors; to adopt a new approach to the university issues; to give priority to scientific and technological development; to strengthen ecological awareness and to safeguard our biospheric assets; to improve educational decentralization and give dignity to the teaching profession; to offer private options to Chilean television; and to place greater priority on the elimination of extreme poverty.

In the political realm, we have indicated our desire to promote a resolute advance toward full democracy, consistent with the basic guidelines of the 1980 Constitution; to strengthen political pluralism among the nontotalitarian sectors; to put an end to exile; to guarantee public order efficiently; to eliminate the indefinite and automatic extension of juridical states of emergency; to make certain procedures for amending the Constitution after 1989 more flexible; to incorporate the younger generations in a constructive rather

than a disruptive political process; to give new meaning to the role of the armed forces in our democratic future; and to promote unity among all the advocates of a free society.

The Role of the State

[Question] We would like you to go into some of these aspects further. For example, the role and the size of the state and the subject of the universities. What does the UDI urge in this connection?

[Answer] The size of the state is directly related to the principle of its subsidiary nature, which we regard as a key to a free society. To the extent that the size of the state substantially exceeds what it should be, not only economic freedom but also political freedom is seriously affected. The advance achieved since 1973, designed to reverse the process of increasing state control which characterized the earlier decades, has been seen to be threatened by an economic crisis which led to putting the state in control again or making it an important sector in the country's productive apparatus. Therefore, we emphasize the need, in the remaining years, to strengthen and intensify the path on which, fortunately, we have embarked, returning to private hands the enterprises which for this reason were put under state control, and also turning over others which should not remain in the hands of the state to the private sector. If a government which has postulated the principle of subsidiary importance as a basis of action were to end its term having become a hypertrophied and overgrown state, it would be very difficult for the following government to reduce it effectively. On the other hand, we are tremendously concerned about the maintenance of very broad discretionary authority in the hands of state officials. Therefore, we propose a review of all the legal norms which provide for these excessive attributions.

The Subject of the Universities

With regard to the universities, the UDI is fully persuaded that because of the explosive journalistic and political effects the events there have provoked, they have been chosen as the strategic area for a campaign of agitation and chaos on a national level designed to make the university sector and the country ungovernable. However, we believe that the university issues have been aggravated because along with the present reality, there are critical attitudes on the part of academic and also student sectors which are not motivated by political, but actual university concerns. What we propose is basically three very clear undertakings. The first would allow the establishment of private universities, with no requirement other than accreditation on the basis of the objective norms in effect or to be established in this connection. In other words, we urge elimination of the requirement that the Ministry of Interior or any other political authority approve the creation of a university. Secondly, we urge that the private universities have real access to state financing, and specifically, that they be on an equal footing with regard to fiscal credit to students. Thirdly, we urge that suitable statutes be promulgated or adapted for each university. They should respect the particular nature of each institution. The important thing is that all the statutes, whatever their form may be, should give the members of the academic community real weight and participation on a

hierarchic basis in the fate of the university, in terms satisfactory to them and the previous traditions of the university in question. In our view, the question of whether the president of the republic should participate in the appointment of the rectors of state universities or not is one which should be resolved by the respective statutes. But what is clear is that the provisions of each university's statutes should be fully implemented, beginning now. This would make it possible to put an end to the appointment of substitute rectors once and for all.

Human Rights

[Question] The document "Chile Now" says: "The future democracy will not be stable nor will any advance toward it be possible unless public order clearly prevails." How do you see the human rights issue?

[Answer] The first idea one must be clear about in this connection is that there are subversive and terrorist actions which represent one of the cruelest kind of attack on human rights modern history has seen. The next thing to be borne in mind is that in order to combat this subversive or terrorist action, it is necessary to wage a very difficult and thankless struggle, inherent in which there is a harsh aspect which it is hypocritical not to recognize. I protest against the attitude of certain sectors which want the antiterrorist struggle to be successful, but as President Belaunde in Peru noted, protest or charge violations of human rights whenever a hand is laid on a terrorist. Such an attitude is absolutely inconsistent.

The third element which must be borne in mind is that this harshness which is inherent in the antiterrorist struggle cannot justify excesses which go beyond the parameters or framework of ethics and legality within which all actions by the authorities must remain. The basic thing, therefore, is to establish the dividing line between the harshness inherent in the antisubversive struggle and what is, on the other hand, abusive or criminal, because such actions are ethically unacceptable and politically cancel out the support of the citizens, which is essential for this struggle. This is the reason for the importance the UDI assigns to identifying and penalizing all of the crimes with political connotations subsequent to the 1978 amnesty law.

1989 and the Transition to Democracy

[Question] 1989 is a date of overwhelming importance to the country. In your view, what must be done prior to then to ensure an effective transition to democracy?

[Answer] In our document, we set forth explicitly a whole complex of actions to ensure the definition of the presidential succession in 1989 under the best possible conditions in terms of the ideas we support. Naturally, this entails the basic presumption that, if this path is followed, the social and political situation in the country, when the time comes to make this definition, will be considerably improved over that at present, since those who want to polarize and radicalize national life would be definitely isolated. A clear and effective government will to achieve the democratic constitutional goal, linked with the citizens' response this would create, going beyond the

opposition leadership, could create the bridges for communication and civic support which would make the formula for the presidential succession for which the present constitution provides viable. The UDI has not seen fit to adopt an official position on the presidential succession, because it believes this to be premature. But we believe that in no case should the plebiscite formula for which the Constitution provides be hastily dismissed, because it may contain within it precisely the greatest--and perhaps the only--possible level of understanding between the commanders in chief of the armed forces and the director of the national police and the civilian sectors, political and social in general, which represent the clear citizens' majority. This would result in a candidate balancing what is wanted by and what is guaranteed to the armed forces, and what reflects the thinking of the civilian sectors who do not favor a break, which I have no doubt will prove to be a majority in the country.

[Question] And how can the armed forces achieve a consensus on the candidate for 1989 who will truly reflect the will of the majority of the citizens of Chile?

[Answer] The commanders in chief will have to establish bridges for communication with the civilian sector, in order to establish which individual best provides a balance between the military commanders and the citizens' majority.

[Question] But how is such communication ensured? On what levels, for example, could a democratic opposition or the civilian sector approach the commanders in chief? How is it done? When can they talk?

[Answer] As to when, I believe that it should be within a reasonable period before the plebiscite, but rather close to it. In other words, in 1988. Any date sooner than that would lead to useless speculation. And as to how, it seems to me that there we would almost be in the realm of political fiction. The important thing is to establish a goal. And, when the proper moment comes, when the commanders in chief need to choose a candidate, to provide a series of vehicles for establishing and testing the opinions of the citizenry. There could be many formulas, ranging from surveys to more personalized methods of direct communication with the outstanding protagonists in civil life, including not only the leaders of political movements and parties, but also the heads of the most influential groups in all business, labor, professional, university and significant other activities. I believe that it is of fundamental importance to do this.

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CSO:3348/812

CHILE

MDP SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES POLITICAL CLIMATE

Santiago CAUCE in Spanish 25-31 Aug 86 pp 8-10

[Interview with Jose Sanfuentes, secretary general of the MDP, by Javier Mardones; date and place not given]

[Text] Apart from being dramatic and painful, the period through which the country is living is strange. Everything is as is wanted, not as it seems. The versions of events are built up or torn down as a means of slowing or hastening the predictable collapse of the dike, watched by a stupified, confused and incredulous audience.

Thus the citizens are learning that, after 13 years of frontal combat, the enemy, that is to say communism, extremism and subversion, has the functional capacity to maintain an arsenal of the size of that which has been made so fully visible. Quite apart from the serious inconsistencies seen in the official story about what was found, and setting aside the picturesque war against the Soviets, the scope of which was to be explained by another high authority, we learned just a few days ago of the kidnapping of a high official, attributed to those against whom, again according to the official report, a "decisive blow" had supposedly been dealt.

In a logical result of these events, or rather despite them, the opposition has succeeded in reestablishing a substantial level of consensus about the need to promote social mobilization, and has even achieved notable tacit agreements on the subject of political proposals to resolve the crisis.

In an episode which would shame anyone, one in a way reminiscent of a poker hand, the country learned of the operation mounted by the Chilean security services to intercept the private communications of the embassies of friendly countries, by searching garbage cans. Obviously, while the Chilean services are using horse-and-buggy techniques for spying, space-era technology is being used to spy on them.

In the center of this whirlwind is the Chilean left, in the role of the accused or the victim, whatever the reason. In a search for answers to the anguishing question as to what is happening in Chile, we talked with economist Jose Sanfuentes, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement.

Concerning the Weapons Cache

[Question] What is the position of the MDP concerning the finding of substantial quantities of weapons, both in the northern zone and in other parts of the country?

[Answer] First of all, a distinction must be made among the sources of the reports. The only account we have comes from the security bodies, which has been carried with suggestive unanimity by all the press organs controlled by the regime. The country knows how they have lied time and again and how they have pursued disinformation campaigns which have invariably been contradicted by the facts and by the passage of time. For the sake of brevity, I will mention only a few examples--the Zeta plan, the shameful report that those who have disappeared killed each other, the report that those slaughtered were the victims of the communists, and finally, the tale constructed concerning the young people burned to death. The common threat in all of these campaigns of disinformation and deception has been the creation or justification of an atmosphere favoring the escalation of terror and repression.

[Question] Are you suggesting that something is being planned?

[Answer] I am simply saying that Pinochet is so isolated and weakened today, with the country overwhelmingly against him, with serious international problems and with visible cracks in his support forces, that he needs to create an atmosphere which is favorable for strikes against the democratic forces so as to block the main path of events, which is leading toward nothing more and nothing less than the final eclipse of the regime.

[Question] But, and I repeat the question, what is the MDP opinion of the truth about the arsenal, and how is it affected?

[Answer] There are things I do not know and about which I can therefore say nothing. But one thing is clear. No opposition force had anything to do with this "arsenal." All of them have said this, without exception. From another point of view, there are notable facts which require an explanation. During the days when the "discovery" was being made, the Chilean embassy in Peru was buying television time for a video showing foreign ships supposedly engaged in transporting weapons to countries in the South Pacific. This was without a doubt a strange coincidence. Equally odd was the fact that the discovery occurred a few days after the visit paid by U.S. Gen John Galvin, who had urged the need for a "change," but also the need to weaken the power of the Chilean popular movement considerably as a prerequisite for such a change. Apart from this, there are numerous reports about the material and practical inconsistencies involved in bringing such a sizable arsenal into a country which is so strictly controlled, where it is said not a leaf flutters without the General's knowledge. But the central thing in my judgment is the gigantic credibility crisis which has developed with this affair, in which any report coming from the regime is in doubt. Put in another way, no one believes Pinochet, and this is an excellent reflection of the terminal crisis in the dictatorship.

Consensus on Mobilization

[Question] However, independent of the doubts the finding of such a quantity of weapons might justify, the responsibility of the FPMR for the kidnapping of a high-ranking military officer seems very definite. What is the position of the MDP concerning this?

[Answer] I cannot say anything about the prohibition imposed by the DINACOS. On the other hand, and with the same urgency, we would like to know what has happened to the tens of individuals who have been kidnapped in recent days. Who kidnapped and murdered the Christian Democratic student leader Mario Martinez? Who has kidnapped and tortured so many students and settlers in the course of recent weeks? What is the fate--I ask this responsibly and with the greatest concern--of the individuals who have been arrested and charged with complicity in the alleged arsenal discovery? According to our information, they are being brutally tortured, to the point that one fears for the lives of some of them.

[Question] What relationship can be established between this rarefied atmosphere and the decision of the opposition forces to give new impetus to social mobilization?

[Answer] Naturally, the opposition must regard itself as on notice that Pinochet will try if he can to pursue repression on a large scale. But the country is no longer what it once was. The reality is that the dictatorship is approaching its end, and the balance of forces is tipping decisively toward democratic change. It is precisely for this reason, that is to say because the opposition has the initiative, with the mobilization and the consensus on the urgent need for a solution to the crisis, that Pinochet needs to reverse the course of the situation. He cannot do it with the masses, because no one supports him, nor can he do it with a political initiative, because he no longer has anything to offer. All that remains for him then is to try to achieve this with repression and terror, like that already visible in the streets and neighborhoods of Santiago.

[Question] Our question was intended precisely to establish your opinion on how the mobilization fits in with this atmosphere of increasing tension and uncertainty.

[Answer] The only way the opposition can deal with the repression and terror to its own advantage is by retaining the initiative. In this connection, the key aspect of the political situation is that it is made up of two central trends. On the one hand, there is this readiness of the majority to make 4 September into a decisive day for the winning of democracy, with the joint and simultaneous convocation of the National Civic Assembly, the Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement. In a second development, despite the difficulties, a tacit consensus has developed in the opposition on the need to find a political solution to the crisis today, beyond the disputes about future hegemony, as an issue which the people must resolve in sovereign fashion.

Guarantees for Democracy

[Question] In this connection, in other words future hegemony, one sometimes gets the impression that there is more emphasis on the future democracy than on the present struggle to achieve it. To put it in another way, I am speaking of the guarantees required by certain sectors so that the country can have stability and be governable. What does the MDP propose in this regard?

[Answer] It seems obvious that there are people who are more concerned about the future than about the present dramatic situation. We regard this concern as legitimate, but it is obvious that in order to bring about this hypothetical future, the main thing is to mobilize, to unite and to create the conditions for bringing the dictatorship to an end. In other words, it is known that we are ready to talk with anyone at all to pave the way for democracy. And on a second level, we are most willing to deal with those who are concerned about the future. We have repeatedly indicated our readiness to talk seriously and to establish broad agreements concerning future democratic coexistence and the regime which should follow the dictatorship. This has to do both with the level of governability and the economic and social realm, and of course, unlimited respect for human rights as the basis of any coexistence. We have said that 90 percent of the businessmen in the country will not only have full guarantees for the development of their capacities, but that they will cease to bear the unjust burden of the debt and to depend on the arbitrary decisions of a team in Chicago, and they will no longer have the phantom of bankruptcy looming over them. But with the same emphasis, we maintain that we will defend respect for and satisfaction of the needs of the workers and the neglected majorities in this country, and this is not a "maximalist" or "unthought-out" thesis. In the state sector, neither the military men nor those judges who make their contribution to paving the way for democracy will fail to have their role in the patriotic task of rebuilding the country. And while we speak of guarantees, emphasis must be placed on a great national agreement which will obtain a commitment to unlimited respect for the human rights of each Chilean citizen, which also presumes truth, justice and legal penalization of those responsible for the crimes committed during these 13 years of dictatorship.

[Question] To be even more specific on this subject, we know of the undertaking being pursued by the Christian Democratic and National Parties on an agreement for governability, and if conditions allow, a government pact. Do you plan to join in this undertaking?

[Answer] First of all, I must tell you that as I have repeatedly said, this seems to us an interesting idea. However, in order to have governability in the future, an agreement must be reached by all of those who will make it possible. If any group, such as that we represent, is excluded from this agreement, there will be no commitment on the part of a decisive sector of the Chilean population. I say that we regard this undertaking as interesting, because everything which contributes to or points the way toward democracy, and as a result toward the isolation or weakening of the dictatorship and the forces which support it, merits a patriotic assessment. However, we maintain that any governability pact requires the cooperation of the main protagonists who will interact in a future democratic regime. We are fully ready, but we

cannot be asked merely to accept or reject a proposal drafted by others. After all, we have a good deal to say about the democratic future of this country, and obviously, we represent more than one force.

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CSO:3348/812

CHILE

BRIEFS

RALLY SUSPENDED--Santiago, Chile 11 October (EFE)--Organizers have decided to suspend the opposition rally and march that was scheduled for 11 October in Punta Arenas, 2,500 South of Santiago. They made this decision after the regional intendant's office, which had authorized the rally, requested its organizers to issue a public statement denying the participation of the Communist Party. The note requesting this authorization did not mention the participation of the Communist Party. Therefore, since opposition leaders announced that the Communist Party was organizing the rally, the regional authority requested an explanation. Hugo Aedo, the regional Christian Democratic Party [PDC] vice president, announced that the rally was suspended because the participation of the Communist Party in the rally could not be denied. Aedo said that such a denial "would be a lie because although the Communist Party is not organizing this rally, we cannot say that it will not participate in it, because all citizens are aware that anyone who so wishes, can participate, and the Communist Party as such will also participate in the rally." [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2041 GMT 11 Oct 86 PY] /12913

EXILES FILE PETITION--Santiago, 14 October (EFE)--Two Chilean citizens, who have returned from exile, today asked the courts to protect them because of government announcement that people returning from exile will be required to register. Oscar Pregnat Aravena and Athenas Dedes Alvarez state in their petition that "the government's intention to register those Chileans who have returned from exile involves disturbing, depriving, or jeopardizing the legitimate exercising of the rights and guarantees provided for in the 1980 Constitution." The petitioners are asking that the petitions be approved "to protect our rights of equal standing before the law, to ensure that we are not tried by special commissions, and to respect and protect our private and public activities." The announcement that the Chileans returning from exile will be registered was made by the head of state, General Augusto Pinochet, in his speech of 11 September, marking the 13th anniversary of the 1973 military coup. The petitioners are also asking "the registration be suspended in cases where it has already been implemented and that the actions taken by police officers be cancelled." [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1429 GMT 14 Oct 86 PY] /12913

CSO: 3348/63

CUBA

CHILDREN TRAINED TO DRIVE TRANSPORTERS, USE AKM RIFLES

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 17 Jul 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Miguel Febles Hernandez]

[Text] The arid land gave way to the force of the working end of the powerful engineering machine. A constant stream of dirt and rocks fired out from all sides. In its wake, the machine left an endless deep trench . . .

"How skillful those men are!" we commented as we saw how uniformly and steadily the work was carried out there.

But, . . . much to our surprise, moments later we saw a boy of 10 or 11 get off the machine. He was drenched in sweat and smiling, an indication of how satisfied he felt at the moment.

He was pioneer Angel Luis Escalante, one of the most active members of the army engineering interest group that is operating in a unit of the Eastern Army.

"That's nothing," the officer accompanying us said. "We also have little pioneer Odalys Margarita, who can drive an amphibian transporter all by herself, on land or on water . . . and with a trailer and everything!"

Impressed by what we had just witnessed, we decided to take a closer look at this interest group, which had won provincial awards 2 years in a row. Its members are now preparing to participate in the National Exposition which will be held at the Ernesto Che Guevara Central Palace of Pioneers.

This story begins at the start of the 1984-85 school year. A communications interest group was not making any progress because of the lack of equipment, and--why not admit it--its organizers' lack of interest. One day the unit's political officer was inspired to take the initiative:

"Let's organize an army engineering interest group. I'm sure the kids will one day be operating this machinery. Then we will indeed have won a good battle."

From that day on, a large number of sixth-grade students from the Candelaria Figueredo Primary School began to attend classes. On some occasions they were accompanied by their teacher Dulce Maria Tamayo Aviles, and on others by the director of the center, Maria Ofelia Rodriguez.

"At first we were a little fearful for the pioneers when we saw them up on that huge equipment, but when we saw their subsequent development we felt more secure and calm. In addition, the people in the unit here take good care of them," said Maria Ofelia, who devotedly keeps all the diplomas and pennants won by the group since it was founded.

The instructors are also inseparable friends. In this case, we are referring to 1st Lt Ricardo Despaigne Arano and 3rd Sgt Marcial Garcia Garcia, who were given the responsibility of training the children and teaching them the secrets of this complex and interesting specialization.

Little by little, going from the simplest elements to quite complicated exercises, Despaigne and Marcial familiarized the "young guard" with every detail. Today they are a hardened crew capable of carrying out missions which would really surprise many of us grown-ups.

Classes in tactics, infantry, and camouflage; shooting with AKM rifles; driving vehicles; long marches carrying all the military equipment on their backs; and many other activities complement, if you will, the program outlined for their training in engineering technology.

"Isn't it too much for these pioneers?" we asked. And they themselves responded:

"No way! We are happy here. At first we were a little intimidated by the machinery, but not anymore. Now any of us can dig whatever trench they ask us to," asserted little Angel Luis with a smile.

Anyone who has seen this heavy equipment on the job is better able to appreciate the import of this pioneer's words. Not only does it involve driving the machine over rough terrain (which is a lot to ask), but it is also necessary to get the working end going and break up the ground with its "irons."

Every Wednesday and Friday the smiling little engineers take over the unit's base. This is their home too, not because anyone has said so, but because they feel that way.

Pedro, Noelvis, Ketty, Jorge, Angel Luis, Julio, Alberto, Odalys--in short, the entire group--do not miss a chance to come back to their "profs," even during school holidays. Most of them are already dreaming of the future, of becoming engineers specializing in these engineering machines . . .

"Look what the Revolution has done!" commented an old peasant nearby when he saw the children at work. "Those 'brats' don't lift four quarts of dirt, and look at the things those little rascals are doing."

The good man was right. This is how far ahead the standard-bearers of the year 2000 are.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 14. Little pioneer Odalys Margarita Rosello can drive an amphibian transporter without any difficulty.
2. p 15. Sgt Marcial explains the material part of the engineering machines to the pioneers.
3. p 15. Pioneers of the army engineering interest group.
4. p 15. The pioneers are interested in every detail.

8926

CSO: 3248/1

CUBA

MANEUVER HALTED DUE TO RADIO INDISCIPLINE, TACTICAL ERRORS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 14 Aug 86 pp 32-33

[Article by Cesar Gomez Chacon; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /" . . . For all these reasons, comrade officers, we have decided to suspend the maneuver . . . "/

I confess that I felt bad, first of all morally. I had seen everything, and I was well aware of the causes that had been explained seconds before by the high official who was in charge of the commission of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (MINFAR). The actions of the small armored unit had been called to a halt even though several aspects of the plan for attaining final control had not yet been completed. Even so, I could not believe it . . .

I have always liked the maneuvers involving tanks firing live ammunition. It is impressive to see the powerful armored machines advancing impetuously like a gigantic cavalry, crushing obstacles like matchsticks and firing constantly through its cannons or machine guns as it leaves behind it a trail of dust and victory. That is the image I have of the iron fists of the Revolution.

That morning, however, as soon as the unit crossed the line of attack I realized that something was not right. There was impetus, yes, but nothing else. Later, several hours after combat had begun, it was easy to see the outcome: At the reserves of the "enemy battalion," only four targets had been hit. It was shameful.

What had happened? If that looked like a victory, . . .

All the events of the last few days flashed before my eyes like a movie, beginning with the appearance of the "enemy planes" over the permanent location of the small unit . . .

Alarm and Dispersal

The first explosions overlap with the final sounds of the battle warning. The midday silence is suddenly shattered. The soldiers react to the moment. The

chiefs give precise orders: They must disperse as quickly as possible, get the tanks out of the yard and drive them to the chosen site. Everything happens in a split second. In an orderly manner but at top speed, the powerful machines move one by one in the direction of a small wood located several kilometers from the camp. They gather there.

The tank operators make good use of the vegetation and other features of the terrain to camouflage their tanks. They tally the casualties that occurred during the strike; the chiefs take the necessary measures to restore combat readiness.

The high-ranking officers work ceaselessly. They analyze the situation and the measures that must be taken; the chief gives instructions directly to those who must ensure that the unit is once again ready for combat. They await orders from the high command.

These orders are not long in coming. They are to move quickly to occupy a concentration region; for this purpose, the chief officer will reinforce the group with small engineering, scouting, ground artillery and anti-aircraft units. They must be ready for battle at 1600 hours, because several enemy landings have been sighted in the surroundings of a major city nearby.

On the March

The decision to march calls for the troops to move in a column; the chief carefully places the units in the formation with a view to enabling them to repel any surprise attack by the diversionary groups that are operating in the region of the chosen route. Also for this purpose, the most dangerous points along the way are marked on the map, for it is there where the troops must step up their vigilance and their speed.

All the troops prepare to leave the dispersal region. Officers and enlisted men work arduously; they gather the camouflage nets, ready the tanks for the run, and study the maps of the terrain where they will be moving.

The order to depart is obeyed with discipline. One by one the tanks fall in line at the required intervals. The advance begins, and all that can be seen on the road is a great cloud of white dust.

Up front is the scout group, guaranteeing that the column will be able to pass through without incident, especially in places where the enemy may show up. Communication is maintained at all times among the tanks, but . . .

The Story Unfolds

I remembered that night very clearly. The march had been a success, and the concentration region had been occupied without too many problems. There, by moonlight, the young Communists decided to evaluate the results of the first day of action. Someone mentioned radio discipline, and said that there were violations during the march; but there was no more talk of that matter, or of any other problem. The other people who spoke discussed emulation and preparations for a possible confrontation with the enemy.

The next morning at approximately 1000 hours, the small unit entered into battle on the march. The deployment in accordance with pre-combat orders was the last collective action that was carried out well.

From that moment on, the offensive became disorganized, on the part of both the tanks and the infantry. The latter left much to be desired: Soldiers were poorly dressed, without helmets, and did not maintain the prescribed distances. Nor did they carry out the individual protection tasks they were supposed to do when they occupied the ground lines.

"Radio indiscipline" prevented the chiefs' orders from being heard, so the attack took place individually, with soldiers taking their own initiative. As a result, targets were missed constantly, and soldiers began to violate security measures. That was enough; the referees decided to call off the maneuver.

Lesson That Should Not Be Repeated

I felt bad inside. I had wasted 2 days, expending energy and resources, and now I had to go back to the office empty-handed. So many similar maneuvers are held with such good quality! So many units prepare so well for this final control . . .! Then /someone/ made me realize the truth: It had been a lesson that should not be repeated. A warning must be sounded.

Those in charge of the maneuver agreed; they too were troubled about the way things turned out, and this was of inestimable value in pinpointing the least evident deficiencies and reflecting on the causes of them all.

In the first place, the command cadres, and the combatants in general in this small armored unit, are weak in their knowledge of tactics. This is disturbing if we realize that most of the officers are young. That fact meant that the missions were laid down in very general terms, without taking into account the real situation that would prevail at every moment.

On the other hand, only on a few occasions was the enemy properly assessed and his characteristics studied when it came time to make a decision; and the information on the enemy provided by the scouts was not used.

It is well worth asking: Is it possible to win in modern combat without a solid grasp of tactics? How can a chief make a successful offensive if he does not know how to use sappers, chemists, scouts, artillery . . . and does not apply his knowledge of how to bring in the reserves?

Apparently, the officers of this small unit believe that in a war it will be the same as in these maneuvers. Underestimating the enemy is one of the most expensive mistakes one can make in battle.

Regarding the lack of discipline--not only on the radio--there is no need to go further. History is full of battles lost as a result of the failure to follow orders.

Finally, one thing is clear: The preparation before the maneuvers was deficient in most aspects; the same can be said of this small unit's overall combat readiness.

In analyzing all this, we feel that the chiefs, the political organizations, and the officers, sergeants and soldiers themselves of this unit should learn some lessons from this bitter defeat. They should analyze its causes and determine who was responsible. And with the discipline, shame and honor that characterize the combatants of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, they should work to correct the deficiencies. Only in this way will they achieve victory.

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CUBA

FAR SANITARIUM PROVIDING PHYSICAL, PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Aug 86 pp 6-10

[Article by Luis Pardo]

[Excerpts] Turning our country into a major power in the field of medicine is an idea that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has proposed repeatedly, and an aspiration of the Cuban people.

This proposal is a goal for the National Health System, of which the Medical Services of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) are a part. Along with the rest of the country, the FAR have stepped up their efforts to provide this medical care to the troops.

A new effort is being made to increase the quality of medical services: the system of sanitarium treatment for officers, dependents, and civilian workers that was established in March of this year.

The FAR sanitarium treatment system is aimed at the fundamental objective of promoting, protecting, and restoring the health of people who suffer from non-debilitating chronic diseases, or who are temporarily disabled, or who are in asymptomatic phases. Very specific methods are used for this purpose, and in some ways they differ from those used in hospitals and rehabilitation centers.

Topes de Collantes

In the Escambray Mountains, near the southern coast and surrounded by beautiful scenery (examples of our marvelous natural resources), can be found the Topes de Collantes Sanitarium Complex, run by the FAR Medical Services.

The complex consists of a prophylactorium, the rest houses, and the multiprofile sanitarium. The latter is an institution for preventive medicine, health care, teaching, and research. The treatment provided at this center relies primarily on the health-giving elements of nature: plants, water, and medicinal mud, and the mountain and coastal climate.

Morning gymnasium exercises, group hikes to picturesque spots where the patients can come into direct contact with the local flora and fauna, and an

individual dietetic regime regularly monitored by specialists, all contribute to rehabilitation.

Also essential are the physical therapy, psychotherapy, and other modern clinical procedures that are conducted.

The center aims to replace medicinal therapy through the use of several specializations, including above all acupuncture. Certain medications contain substances that alter the physiology of the body, and sometimes these substances have side effects or temporary disturbances. In addition, the effect of physical therapy is longer lasting, and has beneficial effects for the human psyche.

Some mental patients have managed to discontinue taking Diazepam and to replace it with exercises and music therapy. Thanks to physical therapy, accident victims have recovered the use of damaged organs and extremities without the need for pills. This principle saves money that would have been spent on medicines, especially imported ones.

The sanitarium provides its visitors with great comfort, combining cultural, sports, and recreational activities in a harmonious way with a very friendly and communicative staff. All of the above, in addition to the wardrobe (which rejects the traditional pajamas in favor of sweatsuits and velour robes), makes the patients feel very comfortable. It destroys old stereotypes and prejudices associated with the word "sanitarium."

Every day six new patients are admitted, and an equal number are released. The term of admittance is 20 days, except for those patients who are undergoing sanitarium treatment after a hospital stay. They have a specific term, but it can never exceed 60 days.

When the reconstructed and modernized main building of the former hospital opens at the end of the year, the sanitarium's capacity will expand to 536 beds; at present it is 80. In present and future plans, however, an effort is being made to keep the payroll as rational as possible.

There are major possibilities for research and education at the sanitarium. Beginning in December, this institution will provide undergraduate training for cadets in military medicine to teach them the basic elements of sanitarium treatment. It will also provide postgraduate training to residents in some specializations, such as cardiology and psychiatry. The highly skilled staff here includes a large number of doctors and mid-level technicians who have studied in the USSR, Bulgaria, and Cuba.

Another aspect which we can point out is the dental health that characterizes those released from the sanitarium, since dental care is mandatory for all patients.

It should be noted that this institution also yields benefits to the population of Topes de Collantes under a cooperative plan developed by the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP) and the FAR. This plan provides medical consultation and other assistance to the rural hospital.

Rest Houses and Prophylactorium

Also located at Topes de Collantes as part of the sanitarium complex are the rest houses and the prophylactorium.

The former are designed to foment certain daily habits through active rest, organized for healthy people or those with compensated chronic illnesses.

Military officers are eligible to participate in this program with their families at a low cost, and their stay here is not counted against their vacation time.

Each year the Office of Medical Services assigns a certain number of places to the various commands and units. The selection process gives priority to officers with compensated illnesses.

This institution emphasizes preventive medicine, and it contributes to the promotion of good health. To meet its objectives, it has comfortable living areas, sports and recreational facilities, a cultural program, and excursions to historic sites, tourist centers, and beaches.

The prophylactorium provides services to military personnel who practice high-risk professions. Its fundamental objective is to maintain and strengthen the health through programmed physical training, a special diet, and medical monitoring. Its emphasis is primarily preventive.

These facilities are on the same level as the others in the complex, and the guests staying here also enjoy culture and recreation.

The work has already yielded very encouraging results; after 15 days of training, tests reveal improved physical capacity in 40 percent of the patients.

It has been shown that sanitarium treatment not only has a positive influence on blood pressure, myocardial function, and coronary circulation, but also increases professional activity and shortens temporary job disabilities and handicaps.

The treatment used here can be expanded in the future to the National Health System. Its results improve the patient's social and productive life, and lower the costs of disability payments, welfare benefits, and social security in general. In other words, it yields major benefits for the health of the people as well as the economy of the country.

Daily Schedule at Topes de Collantes Sanitarium

Activities	Times
1. Reveille	0700 hours
2. Morning Gymnasium	0715 - 0730 hours
3. Pre-breakfast Walk	0740 - 0800 hours

Activities	Times
4. Breakfast	0800 - 0900 hours
5. Medical Rounds	0815 - 0930 hours
6. Medical Consultations, Research and Treatment	0900 - 1600 hours
7. Gymnasium, Therapeutic Hike and Sports	0900 - 1600 hours
8. Lunch	1230 - 1400 hours
9. Rest	1400 - 1500 hours
10. Field Trips and Recreational Activity	1500 - 1800 hours
11. Dinner	1900 - 2000 hours
12. Cultural Activity	2000 - 2300 hours
13. Snack	2230 - 2300 hours
14. Quiet Hours	2300 hours

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CUBA

MAGAZINE EDITOR ON RESPONSE TO SUMMER EDITORIAL CHANGES

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No. 35 29 Aug 86 p 13

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Dear Readers:

This is the last issue that we have devoted to the vacation period. We are conducting an evaluation of all the issues published in the last few months. I did not want to miss this opportunity, however, to write to you once again; /never before/ have we received so many letters and phone calls regarding the changes we have made in this magazine.

Any change always arouses criticism, and there are always those who defend such changes to the death. In this case, we should say that the majority opinion has been favorable. Many readers have found the magazine to be more pleasing, more attractive. Olga Baserio Alvarez said to me in her letter: "Now we have to buy two copies instead of one, because we used to take about 2 hours to read it and now it takes about 5 hours."

We think that many of these changes, which were introduced especially for the summer of 1986, should remain in future summers, but they should also be /improved./ I should tell you, dear readers, that we have not been completely satisfied with the effort. We are not saying this just as a formality; in fact, the materials gathered for these issues, in some cases, were selected and processed in a very hasty manner. This has shown us that we will have to start working now for the summer of 1987, particularly in the selection of readings and amusements.

One of the initiatives that was best received was the Children's Contest, the publication of the best drawings, poems, and stories submitted by our young readers. The response was fantastic. BOHEMIA had offered no prize whatsoever. I should confess to you that some members of our Editorial Board doubted we would receive enough material, but one desk in my office was inundated with the work of our little ones. This has been the best reward I have received since I was named editor of this magazine.

I am pleased to tell you that the Children's Contest will be repeated every year. We will improve the selection process. So we are now urging children to get ready for 1987.

This is how we respond to the suggestions we receive. Reader Roberto Oscar Carrasco told me in a letter, "It would be interesting to follow up on what happens to these children in the future."

I would like to tell you about something that happened in connection with the crossword puzzles.

A member of the Editorial Board argued that since it was sometimes not easy to get a copy of the magazine, it would be best to include the answers to the crossword puzzles and the amusements in the same issue. Well, a large number of readers have written to propose just the opposite. They want "to rack their brains and consult dictionaries" before easily turning a few pages and finding the answer. When I asked the person who had made the suggestion, "Have you ever done a crossword puzzle?" he answered, "The truth is that I have never done one in my life." I realized that I had been given bad advice. I was partly to blame for the problem, because the part of the magazine for which he is actually responsible is quite removed from amusements (and he is very good at what he does there). We have decided /no longer to publish the results/ in the same edition.

It was very encouraging to receive letters and calls from young people, like Camilo Estrada Gomez, a factory worker in Camaguey. He revealed to us that the publication's "presentation had gotten boring and old-hat," but that now he found it more pleasant. We think that we should go into more detail about what young people are looking for in our magazine.

At present, these issues and the poll we conducted in conjunction with the Institute for Scientific Research on Domestic Demand are opening up a more free-flowing and direct communication with our readers. We propose to continue working in this direction, and we call upon our /readers/ not to get out of the habit of communicating with us.

Another section that has helped us a great deal in this process of learning the opinions of our /readers/ has been "Viewpoint." It is very interesting to observe that when journalists express their own opinions, they generate criticism and controversy. Moreover, this is a reflection of the political acumen of our people. This is marvelous and enlightening.

Dear Readers:

Vacation time is over now, and a new and arduous period of work is beginning. Our country is involved in a vital process of correcting the errors committed in orienting the economy. BOHEMIA intends to keep tabs on this situation, and to report and interpret at the same time.

For nearly 80 years, BOHEMIA has been the favorite weekly publication of Cuban readers. We must make an effort to keep up with the ever-changing news, to get involved in the events of the day, and to give a new dimension to

informative coverage. It will not be an easy task, but we are determined to undertake it.

Well, when I write you it is very hard for me to find a way to close. But this will not be our last contact. Thank you, thank you very much for your criticism, your words of encouragement, and your suggestions.

Until next summer!

Magali Garcia More, Editor

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CSO: 3248/10

CUBA

PRODUCE SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No. 36 5 Sep 86 pp 7-8

[Article by Eraclides Barrero]

[Text] Since the 2nd National Conference of Cooperativists, the leaders of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP) and of the Agriculture Ministry (MINAGRI), through their structures known as Warehousing and Select Fruits, respectively, have held assemblies in each of their grassroots organizations in the province of Havana for the purpose of ensuring that the supply of agricultural products to the public would not only be maintained, but would actually be increased.

The provincial ANAP is only 600,000 quintals short of attaining its regular plan quota of 3.7 million quintals for this year. It may even reach 4 million quintals if the rain continues to be favorable.

The new census, however, which was considered to be an extra plan, was designed to supply the free peasant market, primarily through the revamped Select Fruits organization.

The magnitude of the response was not surprising, though unexpected. In statistical terms, the peasant sector revealed its willingness to deliver 300,000 quintals of grains and vegetables between June and December.

Not counting most of May, when Select Fruits was undergoing a reorganization, only 39,000 quintals had been warehoused as of 30 June, compared to a potential of nearly 5,000 per month.

What were the intervening factors?

In the first place, any analysis that is done must take into account the fact that Select Fruits, which is responsible for seeking products which used to go to the free peasant market, is still in the organizational stage in the province; it would be unfair to expect maximum efficiency right from the start. But is this organization solely to blame?

Let us hear the opinion of Luis Fortes Gonzalez, chief of the ANAP Agriculture and Livestock Department in Havana Province: "I think that there are three basic problems which must be solved:

"1) The work of MINAGRI has not been sufficiently coordinated with that of the cooperatives so that all the products can be reached and then be taken to market. There is a lack of organization.

"2) Select Fruits still does not go out to these places; the products are delayed because of a lack of managers; the outlets and the warehouses are inadequate.

"3) The prices of some products should be analyzed, because they are disincentives, and there is a risk that these crops will no longer be planted. Among them I can mention string beans, quimbombo, bell peppers, red mamey, pineapples, and others.

"All these problems are being studied, and it is true that an effort is being made to solve them. But I think that some are very pressing, and any delay (as in the case of the products I just mentioned) could have irrevocable consequences.

"There would be no fundamental problem with resources, for example, if there were adequate coordination; a single truck could make the rounds of one municipality. For that purpose, the peasant must know what time and what day it will come by a given place. When the peasant knows he has a guaranteed market, when some prices are reassessed and a happy medium is found, then we are certain that not only will the peasant get his products on the road, but he will also take them to a nearby place that is set up for selling them.

"We must change the present situation in which a truck driver takes his list and drives all over the place picking up little batches of produce here and there. It must be the peasants who go to the truck, who look for a market, and when that is achieved, large quantities can be stored because all these little batches will add up to tens of thousands of quintals.

"Warehousing always takes a day or two to reach the marketing areas, but it does get there. It is a reliable and experienced organization, but it only goes to the large-volume areas. In fact, the drivers charge for cargo by weight, and this encourages only large amounts. The challenge faced by Select Fruits is to realize the great potential that is spread out in every region, including the peasants' backyards. If this can be done, we will all be surprised.

"In sum, I can tell you that the peasants' response to Fidel's call has been commensurate with the deep understanding they have always had of society's problems. We are sure that this will be demonstrated when we eliminate these initial mistakes.

Corn to Sell

It happened when we arrived in Guines. We were told that at the Warehousing Center there was a peasant whose corn no one would buy.

Peasant: The Select Fruits inspector had told me that I could cut it, that they would come around for it on Tuesday morning. But they came in the afternoon and they didn't want to pick it up. They said it was too ripe. After a lot of arguing, they took it on Wednesday. It had spent many hours sitting in the sun, and then Warehousing (which must approve the product) refused to accept it. I went to Select Fruits and they didn't want to accept it either, because Warehousing has to approve the quality. Another reason—so they say now—is that it is not the right size for the parallel market.

Barrero: When the inspector was there, didn't he see the size of the ears?

Peasant: Yes, but I don't know what is going on now.

Barrero: Aren't they assuming the responsibility for not picking it up on time and allowing it to spoil?

Peasant: No, at Select Fruit they say that they will buy top-quality corn from me, but what if Warehousing doesn't accept it . . .?

Barrero: Warehousing is the organization that receives the produce going to the parallel market?

Peasant: Yes, they take it and then it is shipped.

Barrero: But was the inspector from Select Fruits?

Peasant: Yes.

Then we went to Select Fruits:

Antonio Gonzalez, administrator: We have very specific guidelines; we buy quality, because we are going to sell quality and we pay a differentiated price. What happens? (He shows a list of prices.) We have rates for sweet corn, for popping corn, . . .

Barrero: Did you buy part of his corn?

Gonzalez: We went to see the goods, and we agreed to keep the top-quality corn. Then we did him a favor by loading the sacks for Warehousing into our vehicle.

Barrero: But if Warehousing refuses to accept them . . .

Gonzalez: The top-quality corn is ours. We will buy it from him.

Barrero: And what about the lower-grade corn?

Gonzalez: It is my understanding that Warehousing offered him a reduced price per hundred ears to buy it.

Peasant: They didn't say anything to me.

The Select Fruits administrator and the peasant agreed to talk to Warehousing to resolve the problem.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PCD CADRES CHASTIZED FOR POWER CONCENTRATION, INACTION

Santo Domingo HABLAN LOS COMUNISTAS in Spanish 31 Jul - 7 Aug 86 pp 5, 15

[Excerpts] Last Tuesday the full-time cadres or revolutionary professionals of the party held a meeting.

The gathering, which was scheduled as part of the working agenda for this 6-month period, represents one of the new working methods implemented by our Central Committee (CC), and is part of the effort to implement the guidelines issued by the 3rd Congress in terms of cadre policy.

The objective was to give all participants a detailed report on the latest agreements reached by the Central Committee for solving leadership problems and to determine the proper role of professional revolutionaries in this new phase of party life.

Report by Secretary General

The assembly began with a detailed report from our secretary general:

"We are at the dawn of a new phase in the life of the party, a new phase which to a great extent many of our comrades have been yearning for. If well-led, this phase could mean a qualitative leap forward in our work," began Comrade Narciso Isa Conde.

He pointed out that "the construction of the party is a process that is fraught with problems, difficulties, and obstructions, and it is necessary to confront and solve them. At the same time, we must salvage and reaffirm the positive values and experiences, and reject anything that would lead to organic stagnation, a slowing of our pace, and digressions."

He said that "in addition to our party's undeniable virtues, it accumulated a number of defects which prevented us from moving on to another phase of development. Prior to the 3rd Congress, we confronted many of these problems, and plans were formulated to overcome them. At that time, however, the agreements were largely formal, and the discrepancy between words and actions, between the guidelines that were drafted and those that were actually followed, remained for a variety of reasons."

"Nevertheless," he emphasized, "within the CC there was a growing awareness of the need to take command and solve these problems with determination."

"We did this, and we began by dealing with the issues that pertained to the Central Committee, its agencies, and its departments and teams," stated our comrade secretary general.

Then he went on to explain: "We did not proceed in this manner purely by chance; rather, we were profoundly convinced, first of all, that leadership problems exert a great influence in a party such as ours, and secondly, that it was impossible to confront the limitations and deficiencies that characterized the other levels of the party in an authoritative manner if we did not begin by setting an example in the party leadership."

"It was a matter of making full use of the forgotten method of criticism and self-criticism, of undertaking a self-evaluation, and of putting an end to tolerance of failures, of the lack of discipline, and of concepts and behaviors that run counter to the program of the party which we intend to build and which we defined clearly at the 3rd Congress," stated Comrade Narciso.

"Given this state of affairs, we in the Central Committee dealt with the problems of disorganization in the orientation tasks of some of the members, the excessive concentration of functions among others, the lack of productivity, and even the almost total absence of national departments and teams, the individualism that undermined collective leadership, the predominance of improvisation and the absence of planning, the channeling of the exercise of internal democracy toward expressions of liberalism and democratism, the lack of discipline, harmful personal reactions, and the neglect of the theoretical-political education of some of the leadership," indicated the secretary general of our party.

In his report, which details the agreements made by the Central Committee and the new guidelines aimed at overcoming our deficiencies and limitations, Narciso Isa Conde stated: "The contemporary attitude with concepts and behaviors that ran counter to the program postulates and the statutory principles of the party; the failure of some members of these organizations to meet the requirements of the political cadre, which the 3rd Congress deemed obligatory for carrying out responsibilities in this and other leadership organizations; and the lack of action outside the party and among the masses by some of the members of the CC, were all deficiencies that had accumulated in one leader or another as a result of a mixture of existential and political-ideological problems. This led to resignations that were not well understood outside the party, and even in certain sectors within the party."

"Comrades resigned from our Central Committee primarily because they had ceased in reality to fulfill their commitments and responsibilities at an acceptable level. Actually, they were formally in the party but really out of it, or inside it and outside it at the same time. In other words, they were in a process of disintegration, and were on their way to placing other commitments ahead of these in their lives. This was not the case for all those who resigned, but it was a major factor," stated Isa Conde.

He indicated that "the historical virtues, respect for intellectual capacity (put less and less to the service of the party), affection, friendship, the belief in contributing to recovery by tolerating or waiting for the end of personal crises, the reluctance to deal with the issues clearly for fear of generating resentment, all combined to bring about these situations repeatedly. Sometimes we would call attention to the problem and even speak out against it, but we did not have the courage to face it and eliminate it."

He warned that to remain on the CC, each member must strive to fulfill all the requirements and conditions imposed on the leadership cadres.

"Improvisation," he stressed, "has been replaced by work through plans; no one will be exempt from criticism. Periodic evaluations and self-evaluations of the work done and the policies outlined have been incorporated into the methods of leadership, and the effort at self-criticism will accompany the policymaking work and the results of our practice," stated Narciso Isa Conde in his report.

Later on, he said: "Individualism and arrogance will be confronted constantly, and an effort will be made to establish a fair ratio between centralism and democracy, between freedom and discussion and unity of action. We will strive to overcome disciplinary problems as well as authoritarianism, democratism as well as political intolerance."

"The work of the Central Committee has been regulated; the role of the party's publications (magazine, newspaper, and radio program) has been defined so that they can respond primarily to our tactical and strategic line, and so that they can focus on channeling our propaganda and agitation against previously-defined targets and attract the forces that are likely to contribute to change," concluded Isa Conde.

The report to the professional cadres of our organization indicates that from now on, before using open publications to air differences, we will exhaust internal remedies; we will use internal organizational channels and publications.

Comrade Isa Conde's report explains that debates in the newspaper or magazine or expressions of divergent minority positions can be channeled through these media once the other remedies have been exhausted, or when open discussions are scheduled prior to party events and the appropriate decisions are adopted in the party leadership organs.

Narciso announced that the Executive Committee has finished drafting the working agenda for the coming 6 months, including clearly-defined guidelines, tasks, and goals. He also noted that the Central Committee has decided to begin work immediately on updating our political tactics, taking into account the magnitude of the national crisis, the repercussions of the international crisis, and the nature of Balaguer's next administration.

"For the first time, within the working agenda for this 6-month period, we will implement an educational program with three well-defined levels: for

affiliates and alternates, for members and intermediate-level leaders, and for the CC and its departments."

Isa Conde emphasized that the Dominican Communist Party (PCD) has a lot of capabilities, cumulative experience, theoretical-political formulations, united will, concentrated honesty, and potential for progress. Thus, it will move toward steady growth and toward taking the initiative in politics.

He went on to warn: "This, however, cannot be achieved if the internal process that has begun remains within the confines of the central leadership; we must take these ideas, these methods, this restorative effort to the rest of the party; we must shake up the party, revitalize it, stimulate it, and for this purpose we are meeting here with you in this gathering of the professional revolutionaries of our party."

"If the CC is the head of the party, you, we, the professional revolutionaries, are an important part of that head, and we are also the backbone.

"Studying and fighting are inseparable elements in the formation of a cadre; this was stated by Lenin, and this was stated by Dimitrov," explained our secretary general to the professionals of the party in a pedagogical tone.

"The professional revolutionary, who should basically be a political cadre, adds to all this his constant dedication, his full-time or nearly full-time devotion to the tasks of the party, and his willingness to work wherever the party needs him and in whatever task is deemed necessary, always ready to change locations and scenes. This is what makes professional revolutionaries into special political cadres.

"For this reason," he said later, "it is necessary for each of us to reflect on whether we are really meeting the conditions established for the political cadre, or whether we are not fulfilling some of them. We must examine this critically and self-critically, overcoming our individualism, so that we can eliminate deficiencies and face up to the requirements of the role assigned to us in the party.

"If we are honest with ourselves, we realize that one or another of the defects we have just noted in the party leadership can also be found in the corps of professional revolutionaries of the PCD.

"In some, one or more types of defect can be found, while others are present in others. Some have more than others," said our comrade secretary general.

He listed the defects that are common among the cadres at this time: weaknesses in study, in political-theoretical education, a tendency to fall into ruts and to engage in routine practices, a lack of initiative, and an inability to relate to the masses. He insisted on the need to grapple with these problems.

"This is urgent, because during this period the professional revolutionaries must be the vanguard of the vanguard, the most prominent standard-bearers of

the new style and the new methods of the party. And they must play a key role in the effort at critical and self-critical evaluation, rectification, revitalization, and readaptation, which should be carried out in all intermediate and grassroots organizations of the party."

Isa Conde exhorted the participants at the meeting to carry this spirit back to every regional body, every provincial body, every zone committee, every municipal body, every cell.

"The entire party must change," he declared.

Finally, he said that the party must be stimulated and put to work with the masses, to develop a popular leadership in every area of political work. He expressed his willingness to revitalize the party in order to transform the country.

After all the comrades had spoken in turn, Isa Conde summed up the meeting and dealt with some additional political matters.

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